EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 63. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. TWO CENTS

ALGER'S DEFENSE

Made Public In a Letter to Chauncey M. Depew.

HIS TASK WAS IMMENSE.

Had to Get Thousands of Volunteers Ready to Fight.

SHAFTER'S STROKE A FINE ONE.

Hurried Forward to Attack the Spaniards While His Men Were Still Vigorous—The Result a Great Victory. Thought the Sick Men Had Yellow Fever and For This Reason Did Not Hurry Them North—Some of the Sickness In Army Camps Due to Carelessness of Officers and Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has received a letter from Secretary of War Alger and has consented to its publication. The letter which was written in reply to a request for information on the subjects referred to said in part:

"As you know, when war was declared, there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. That this was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army (which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared), made a total of 268,500 men. To accomplish all in so short a time has been a great work. Of course gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure under untrained regimental and company commanders—I mean in actual field duty—the lack of knowledge as to sanitary conditions to be observed, the carelessness in not observing instructions which were furnished as to proper care of the men, has added greatly to the work of the medical department."

He said further:

"There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health until it is gone. Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease. Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but of course the commanding officers in the field are the ones who have the direct charge of these men. For instance, one army corps commander has given orders and enforces them, respecting sanitary affairs, and he has today but a fraction over 2 per cent on the sick list. Others have been less successful, and the consequence is typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent.

"Concerning the Santiago campaign, when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in severe storms on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storm and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters and one of these was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was the wind sprang up every morning at 10 and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose.

"Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads (if they could be called such) became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which being extended to the right around Santiago increased the distance from the coast every day, and made the task more difficult. However, the result and the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army showed the great wisdom of General Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor. It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded and the persistence of the attack, I have no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories for the men engaged of modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one.

"When yellow fever broke out and the fever increased into the thousand, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that very few of these cases comparatively were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible. Everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that army—not the ingenuity of the secretary of war, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a lifelong experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt—all against positive orders—due, perhaps, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home.

Secretary Alger also appended the following in part:

"The work of the adjutant general's department has been to muster and order to their station, to be precise, 216,400 volunteers and 24,900 for the regular army.

"The chief of engineers reports an expenditure of $5,830,000.

"The surgeon general has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals and organizing the medical corps.

"The commissary general has purchased and distributed, up to Aug. 1, 110,907,235 pounds of rations.

"The quartermaster general's report is too long to even give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, and return home, there have been sent 82,638 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,962 enlisted men, also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, medical and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equippage distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,274,483.

"The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is approximately 900 tons.

"Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition."

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

A Report Received From General Merritt Giving His Agreement With the Dons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from General Merritt, received at the war department Saturday evening, gave the terms of the surrender "of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein" as follows:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men in organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all description, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

46 AMERICANS KILLED.

A Report From Manila Says We Lost That Many and Had About 100 Wounded.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Officers of the steamer China, from Manila, which has arrived here, report that it was evident that the resistance of the Spaniards when Manila was attacked by the Americans was merely nominal and was made solely to maintain the honor of Spain. The officers talked with express the belief that the escape of Governor General Augusti was pre-arranged and was well understood by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 18, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was 46 and of the wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 400 wounded. The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town or to the non-combatants.

OTIS ARRIVED.

Two More Transports With Troops Reach Manila.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Does Not Matter Whether All Philippines Were Surrendered.

PEACE COMMISSION WILL DECIDE.

Merritt's Statement of the Terms of Capitulation Taken to Indicate That Manila and Bay Made Up the Bulk of the Territory Taken—By the Provisions of the Protocol Manila and the Bay Became Ours and the Rest of the Territory Was to Be Decided Upon by the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Merritt yesterday afternoon:

"MANILA, Aug. 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Major General Otis, with steamers Peru and City of Puebla, has arrived; all well, no casualties.

"MERRITT."

Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms sent by General Merritt and received Saturday night, indicated that the capitulation of the city in-

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cluded the surrender of the Philippines and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was, temporarily at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by General Merritt and, it may be said, it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

It can be said authoritatively that the president is quite satisfied with the terms as made by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for individuality of action, the president feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so he is certain.

It is pointed out that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the islands is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commissioners' work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

BROUGHT SICK BACK.

The Philadelphia Hospital Train Arrived With One Hundred and Three Pennsylvania Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia hospital train, which left this city several days ago to bring home sick Pennsylvania soldiers from Camp Thomas and Camp Alger, returned last night. There were 103 sick and convalescent soldiers on board, taken from the First, Ninth and Fifth regiments.

Immediately after arriving in this city a number of ambulances and patrol wagons were brought into use and the sick soldiers were taken to various hospitals. Nearly all of the sick have typhoid fever. The journey north has had no ill effects upon any of the men.

Chaplain Rick Dead.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 22.—Chaplain W. F. Rick of the Twelfth regiment, P. V. I., died yesterday morning of typhoid fever at Dr. Koser's private sanitarium. He was aged 30 years and was pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, this city. A wife survives him. He was brought home from Camp Alger, where he contracted the disease, about two weeks ago.

McKinley Expects to Attend.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi exposition has received a dispatch that President McKinley has given a positive assurance of being a guest of the exposition during the grand jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

SPAIN EXPLAINED.

England Took Her to Task For Fortifications Being Erected Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—In the course of an interview had Saturday night with a member of the cabinet by a representative of the Associated Press the minister said England had presented a note to Spain asking for explanations on the subject of the fortifications being erected by Spain near Gibraltar, which, the note declares, are unjustified in view of the good relations existing between the two countries.

It is understood that Spain has afforded England a satisfactory explanation regarding the fortifications being erected near Gibraltar, asserting that they were only being constructed in view of expected American aggressions. The good relations of the two governments, it is declared, have not been disturbed.

BENEFIT TO CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop Ireland Says It Will Not Suffer by Change of Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Archbishop Ireland made this statement in part regarding his conferences with President McKinley:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. The two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by custom or concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and all persons.

"Certain people who talk of those territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington.

"Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishop of Santiago as metropolitan and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Havana. This province will take its place in the American hierarchy, just as does the province of Baltimore or that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States and bringing to our Catholic population an addition of 2,500,000, not to talk of islands in the Pacific, so whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic church."

Welcomed Naval Reserve Men.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—With honors befitting them Detroit citizens Sunday welcomed home the Michigan naval reserves, who served throughout the war on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

HAS $24,000,000 CAPITAL.

New Company to Take Possession of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Cambria Iron company, whose extensive plant is located at Johnstown, Pa., will be absorbed by a new corporation, the Cambria Steel company, and its stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent dividends.

The new corporation will have a capital of $24,000,000, and the holders of Cambria Iron stock will have the privilege of subscribing to three shares of the new company—the Cambria Steel company—for every share of the old company.

Reception by the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The pope yesterday held a reception in honor of his saint's day. Many prelates, nobles and representatives of Catholic associations were in attendance. His holiness appeared to be in good health and spirits, and, in spite of the length of the reception, which lasted an hour and a half, showed no sign of fatigue. He was the recipient of a large number of gifts.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Mansfield, 3; Youngstown, 2.
Mansfield, 5; Youngstown, 1.
Grand Rapids, 12; Springfield, 7.
Toledo, 7; New Castle, 8.
Fort Wayne, 4; Dayton, 3.
Fort Wayne, 7; Dayton, 2.

SEVEN KILLED.

Fearful Railroad Collision at Sharon, Mass.

A NUMBER WERE INJURED.

An Express Crashed Into a Local Train at the Station.

THE ENGINEER WAS NOT WARNED.

The Man Running the Express Did Not Know There Was a Train at the Depot Until He Was Too Near to Stop—Tried to Come to a Standstill—Telescoped the Rear Car and Penetrated the Second For About Five Feet.

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 22.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad about 7:30 last night when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result six persons were killed and 26 seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston on a special train, which was met by ambulances and surgeons.

The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled. The dead are:

Franklin M. Waters, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. William J. Fitzpatrick, Boston, her granddaughter, Mary Fitzpatrick, 10 years of age, and her grandson, 5 years old.
A woman supposed to be Mrs. Watson of Westerly, R. I.
Mrs. C. H. Briscoe, Revere, Mass.
C. B. Fry, selectman of Revere, Mass.

The injured are:

James H. Fitzpatrick, 18 years old, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitcomb, Boston.
Mrs. James Ray and her aged mother, Jamaica Plains.
Mr. Crockett, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Braman, South Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Brieson and child.
Daniel C. Cantor.
D. C. McCann, South Boston.
Fred Tudor, South Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Lowell.
Mrs. Maggie O'Connor and two children, Boston.
George Quinn, Providence.
Miss Fitzpatrick, 8 years old, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Boston.
C. W. Dadman, Boston.
Mrs. Ida M. Walker, Waltham.
J. A. Philips, Boston.
A. E. Newmark, Pittsburg.
Joseph M. Mann, Providence.
Mrs. Della V. Brennan, South Boston.
Marguerite M. Grimshaw, Somerville.

The two trains which were in the collision were usually combined into one long train, but as the traffic yesterday was so heavy it was divided, the first section running as a local accommodation while the second, which started from Mansfield 15 minutes later than the first, ran as an express. The local train reached Sharon about 13 minutes late.

There was no warning given by the conductor of the Mansfield local to show the approaching train that the track was not clear at the station, and it was not until he was within 400 feet of the station that the engineer of the express noticed anything wrong. He immediately set all brakes and whistled the warning, but it was too late to stop the express.

It crashed into the rear car, splitting it asunder and completely demolishing it, with the exception of the roof. Its speed was not slackened until the engine had penetrated fully five feet, in the second car. The escaping steam entered the car and badly scalded a number of the occupants. The roof of the lost car was forced on top of the engine of the express and remained there as the only portion of the car intact.

A WAR CONCERT.

One of the Features of the G. A. R. National Encampment.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—One of the unusual features for the thirty-second national encampment G. A. R. in this city, Sept. 5 to 10, is a war concert to be given on the first three nights of encampment week at Music Hall. Three prominent local choral organizations will participate. The most powerful of these is the United Catholic choir, under the direction of Prof. Andrew Boex.

It is now settled that Commander-in-Chief Gobin, who is the commander of Camp Alger, will be here on a leave of absence during the encampment week. President McKinley and members of his cabinet and distinguished officers of the army and navy are expected for the peace jubilee.

Our Plucky Tars.

Cervera had to beach his boats;
The cause we understand,
For, strange to say, 'twas that our ships
Were also run on "sand."

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Archbishop Ireland Says It Will Not Suffer by Change of Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Archbishop Ireland made this statement in part regarding his conferences with President McKinley:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. The two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by custom or concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and all persons.

"Certain people who talk of those territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington.

"Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishop of Santiago as metropolitan and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Havana. This province will take its place in the American hierarchy, just as does the province of Baltimore or that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States and bringing to our Catholic population an addition of 2,500,000, not to talk of islands in the Pacific, so whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic church."

Welcomed Naval Reserve Men.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—With honors befitting them Detroit citizens Sunday welcomed home the Michigan naval reserves, who served throughout the war on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

HAS $24,000,000 CAPITAL.

New Company to Take Possession of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa.

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Mansfield, 3; Youngstown, 2.
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Toledo, 7; New Castle, 8.
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Fearful Railroad Collision at Sharon, Mass.

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An Express Crashed Into a Local Train at the Station.

THE ENGINEER WAS NOT WARNED.

The Man Running the Express Did Not Know There Was a Train at the Depot Until He Was Too Near to Stop—Tried to Come to a Standstill—Telescoped the Rear Car and Penetrated the Second For About Five Feet.

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A woman supposed to be Mrs. Watson of Westerly, R. I.
Mrs. C. H. Briscoe, Revere, Mass.
C. B. Fry, selectman of Revere, Mass.

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Mrs. James Ray and her aged mother, Jamaica Plains.
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Mrs. Alice Braman, South Boston.
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Fred Tudor, South Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Lowell.
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George Quinn, Providence.
Miss Fitzpatrick, 8 years old, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Boston.
C. W. Dadman, Boston.
Mrs. Ida M. Walker, Waltham.
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One of the Features of the G. A. R. National Encampment.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—One of the unusual features for the thirty-second national encampment G. A. R. in this city, Sept. 5 to 10, is a war concert to be given on the first three nights of encampment week at Music Hall. Three prominent local choral organizations will participate. The most powerful of these is the United Catholic choir, under the direction of Prof. Andrew Boex.

It is now settled that Commander-in-Chief Gobin, who is the commander of Camp Alger, will be here on a leave of absence during the encampment week. President McKinley and members of his cabinet and distinguished officers of the army and navy are expected for the peace jubilee.

Our Plucky Tars.

Cervera had to beach his boats;
The cause we understand,
For, strange to say, 'twas that our ships
Were also run on "sand."

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 63. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. TWO CENTS

ALGER'S DEFENSE

Made Public In a Letter to Chauncey M. Depew.

HIS TASK WAS IMMENSE.

Had to Get Thousands of Volunteers Ready to Fight.

SHAFTER'S STROKE A FINE ONE.

Hurried Forward to Attack the Spaniards While His Men Were Still Vigorous—The Result a Great Victory. Thought the Sick Men Had Yellow Fever and For This Reason Did Not Hurry Them North—Some of the Sickness In Army Camps Due to Carelessness of Officers and Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has received a letter from Secretary of War Alger and has consented to its publication. The letter which was written in reply to a request for information on the subjects referred to said in part:

"As you know, when war was declared, there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. That this was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army (which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared), made a total of 268,500 men. To accomplish all in so short a time has been a great work. Of course gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure under untrained regimental and company commanders—I mean in actual field duty—the lack of knowledge as to sanitary conditions to be observed, the carelessness in not observing instructions which were furnished as to proper care of the men, has added greatly to the work of the medical department."

He said further:

"There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health until it is gone. Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease. Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but of course the commanding officers in the field are the ones who have the direct charge of these men. For instance, one army corps commander has given orders and enforces them, respecting sanitary affairs, and he has today but a fraction over 2 per cent on the sick list. Others have been less successful, and the consequence is typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent.

"Concerning the Santiago campaign, when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in severe storms on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storm and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters and one of these was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was the wind sprang up every morning at 10 and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose.

"Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads (if they could be called such) became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which being extended to the right around Santiago increased the distance from the coast every day, and made the task more difficult. However, the result and the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army showed the great wisdom of General Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor. It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded and the persistence of the attack, I have no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories for the men engaged of modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one.

"When yellow fever broke out and the fever increased into the thousand, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that very few of these cases comparatively were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible. Everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that army—not the ingenuity of the secretary of war, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a lifelong experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt—all against positive orders—due, perhaps, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home.

Secretary Alger also appended the following in part:

"The work of the adjutant general's department has been to muster and order to their station, to be precise, 216,400 volunteers and 24,900 for the regular army.

"The chief of engineers reports an expenditure of $5,830,000.

"The surgeon general has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals and organizing the medical corps.

"The commissary general has purchased and distributed, up to Aug. 1, 110,907,235 pounds of rations.

"The quartermaster general's report is too long to even give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, and return home, there have been sent 82,638 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,962 enlisted men, also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, medical and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equippage distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,274,483.

"The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is approximately 900 tons.

"Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition."

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

A Report Received From General Merritt Giving His Agreement With the Dons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from General Merritt, received at the war department Saturday evening, gave the terms of the surrender "of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein" as follows:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men in organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all description, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

46 AMERICANS KILLED.

A Report From Manila Says We Lost That Many and Had About 100 Wounded.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Officers of the steamer China, from Manila, which has arrived here, report that it was evident that the resistance of the Spaniards when Manila was attacked by the Americans was merely nominal and was made solely to maintain the honor of Spain. The officers talked with express the belief that the escape of Governor General Augusti was pre-arranged and was well understood by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 18, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was 46 and of the wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 400 wounded. The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town or to the non-combatants.

OTIS ARRIVED.

Two More Transports With Troops Reach Manila.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Does Not Matter Whether All Philippines Were Surrendered.

PEACE COMMISSION WILL DECIDE.

Merritt's Statement of the Terms of Capitulation Taken to Indicate That Manila and Bay Made Up the Bulk of the Territory Taken—By the Provisions of the Protocol Manila and the Bay Became Ours and the Rest of the Territory Was to Be Decided Upon by the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Merritt yesterday afternoon:

"MANILA, Aug. 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Major General Otis, with steamers Peru and City of Puebla, has arrived; all well, no casualties.

"MERRITT."

Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms sent by General Merritt and received Saturday night, indicated that the capitulation of the city included the surrender of the Philippines and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was, temporarily at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by General Merritt and, it may be said, it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

MAJOR GENERAL OTIS.

It can be said authoritatively that the president is quite satisfied with the terms as made by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for individuality of action, the president feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so he is certain.

It is pointed out that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the islands is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commissioners' work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

BROUGHT SICK BACK.

The Philadelphia Hospital Train Arrived With One Hundred and Three Pennsylvania Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia hospital train, which left this city several days ago to bring home sick Pennsylvania soldiers from Camp Thomas and Camp Alger, returned last night. There were 103 sick and convalescent soldiers on board, taken from the First, Ninth and Fifth regiments.

Immediately after arriving in this city a number of ambulances and patrol wagons were brought into use and the sick soldiers were taken to various hospitals. Nearly all of the sick have typhoid fever. The journey north has had no ill effects upon any of the men.

Chaplain Rick Dead.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 22.—Chaplain W. F. Rick of the Twelfth regiment, P. V. I., died yesterday morning of typhoid fever at Dr. Koser's private sanitarium. He was aged 30 years and was pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, this city. A wife survives him. He was brought home from Camp Alger, where he contracted the disease, about two weeks ago.

McKinley Expects to Attend.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi exposition has received a dispatch that President McKinley has given a positive assurance of being a guest of the exposition during the grand jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

SPAIN EXPLAINED.

England Took Her to Task For Fortifications Being Erected Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—In the course of an interview had Saturday night with a member of the cabinet by a representative of the Associated Press the minister said England had presented a note to Spain asking for explanations on the subject of the fortifications being erected by Spain near Gibraltar, which, the note declares, are unjustified in view of the good relations existing between the two countries.

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The cause we understand,
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For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes cheaper than ever, especially those
Ladie's
and Gent's at
$1.98 & $2.48
worth 50c to $1 per pair more.
W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

HOSPITAL LOST AGAIN

But Street Bonds Won by a Small Margin.

NOT MANY PEOPLE VOTED

The Election Saturday Was Not as Satisfactory as Council Desired, but the Damaged Streets Can Now Be Repaired Without Delay.

Only a few people went to the polls last Saturday to vote on the proposed bond issues, and while the proposition having for its object the improvement of damaged streets was successful, the plan to build a hospital was again defeated. The result by wards is as follows:

First—For street bonds, 109; against, 35. For hospital, 74; against 62. Total, 149.

Second—For street bonds, 97; against, 20. For hospital, 80; against, 29. Total, 117.

Third—For street bonds, 68; against, 49. For hospital, 53; against, 63. Total, 117.

Fourth—For street bonds, 88; against, 36. For hospital, 82; against, 36. Total, 124.

Result—For street, 362; against, 140. For hospital, 289; against, 190. Total vote, 507.

Council had hoped to have a full expression of the people on the two propositions, but even the greatest stretch of the imagination would not allow the vote to be so styled. The narrow majority by which the street vote carried shows that a sentiment against bonds exists in the city, while the hospital vote shows that a great many people believe the city should build that institution.

Council will arrange the preliminaries as soon as possible, and the bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at the earliest possible date. The money will be used in repairing the streets damaged by floods, and before the end of the season the work will have been well done.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh Has Gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh left yesterday morning for New York, after spending the summer with her parents at the campground.

Miss Ashbough has resigned her position with the Daly company to accept a position with Miss Viola Allen, who will star this season in "The Christian." Miss Ashbaugh has many friends who will wish for her much success in her new place.

WELL ON THE WAY.

Mail Received From Consul Charles E. Macrum.

Letters received today from Charles E. Macrum say they are about to land for a few hours at Maderia, 600 miles southeast of Gibralter, the splendid Union line steamship, Norman, having stopped for a few hours. Mr. Macrum and family are well, and on August 3 expected to resume their long journey to Cape Town.

May Be a Fight.

It is possible another prize fight will be fought near this city next winter.

One of the principals is now in the city and is with his manager training every day. The fight will be to a finish and it is said considerable money is up on the result.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

TOWN LIFE IN PORTO RICO

Characteristics of the Island That Is to Be Ours.

THE PEOPLE LIVE IN COMMUNITIES.

Classes of Cities—Description of Ponce. Some Evidences of Civilization—Hospitals, Libraries, Schools and Other Institutions—Interesting Architecture of the Island—Some Agreeably Surprising Information.

Of the 800,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico 200,000 live in cities. The industries of the island are almost entirely agricultural. But there are few farming localities of the United States corresponding in dimensions to this island which can show such a collection of cities and towns. Porto Rico's area is about equal to that of three average counties in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas or any other western state. Yet this territory, less than 100 miles in length and one-third that in width, has three cities of from 20,000 to 30,000 population, a dozen above 5,000 and 15 or 20 towns of 2,000 and over. A characteristic of the Porto Ricans is to live in towns, villages and in plantation communities rather than in scattered and isolated farmhouses.

Much has been printed about San Juan de Porto Rico. People of the United States are fairly familiar by description with the Morro, the massive walls, the narrow city, built along a strip of sand running parallel to the mainland and separated from it by the bay. The capital of this new territory of the United States no longer seems foreign. With the other cities and towns there is less acquaintance. From consular sources the department of state has come into possession of interesting data about the more important population centers besides San Juan.

Ponce ranks as the second city of the island. By the data furnished from the department of state it is situated on the south coast of the island of Porto Rico, on a plain about two miles from the seaboard. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick houses and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander and the seat of an official chamber of commerce. There is an appellate criminal court, besides other courts, two churches (one Protestant, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies), two hospitals besides the military hospitals, a home of refuge for the old and poor, a perfectly equipped fire department, a bank, a theater, three first class hotels and gasworks. The city has an ice machine, and there are 115 vehicles for public conveyance. The inhabitants, who number about 20,000, are principally occupied in mercantile pursuits, but carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, tailors, shoemakers and barbers find good employment. The department of Ponce counts about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief occupations of the people are the cultivation of sugar, cocoa, tobacco and oranges and the breeding of cattle. Commercially Ponce is the second city of importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has about 5,000 inhabitants, and here are situated the custom house, the office of the captain of the port and all the consular offices. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of 25 feet draft. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and the land breezes at night, is not oppressive, though warm, and as water for all purposes, including the fire department, is amply supplied by an aqueduct it may be said that the city of Ponce is perhaps the healthiest place in the whole island.

In the same class with San Juan and Ponce ranks Mayaguez, easier for the American tongue than the spelling might indicate. Ponce is pronounced in two syllables. If spelled from hearing, an American child would probably make it "Ponsy." This is the Cuban and West Indian pronunciation generally and will probably be accepted as the American. But the pure Spaniard, with his due regard for the frequent "th," will continue to say "Pon-thay" long after the red and yellow flag has gone down. Mayaguez is commonly "May-ah-guez," without particular accent on any syllable.

Mayaguez faces what is generally known as the Mona passage, the narrow entrance to the Caribbean between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. According to the memoranda of the department of state, there is little to be said of the industries of Mayaguez except that there are three manufactories of chocolate, which is for local consumption. Sugar, coffee, oranges, pineapples and cocoanuts are exported largely—all, except coffee, principally to the United States. Of sugar the muscovado goes to the United States and the centrifugal to Spain. Mayaguez is the second port for coffee, the average annual export being 170,000 hundredweights. The quality is of the best, ranging in price with Java and other first rate brands. The lower grades are sent to Cuba. About 50,000 bags of flour are imported into this port every year from the United States out of the 180,000 bags that are consumed in the whole island. The population is nearly 20,000, the majority white. The climate is excellent, the temperature never exceeding 90 degrees F. The city is connected by tram with the neighboring town of Aguadilla, and a railroad is being constructed to Lares, one of the large interior towns. After Mayaguez comes a class of cities or large towns, of which Aguadilla is a fair sample. "Ah-wah de-ya," as Americans will learn in time to call it, is the principal town and the port of Aguadilla district, in the northwest portion of the island, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Industries in the vicinity consist of the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, tobacco and cocoanuts and the distillation of rum from molasses. In the town are three establishments for preparing coffee. The climate is hot, but healthy. There is hardly ever yellow fever.

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Fajardo, which was said to have been selected as one of the landing places of the invading army, is the principal port on the east coast of the island. It has a population of 8,779, according to the last official statistics (December, 1887). The port is handsome, with a third class lighthouse at the entrance at the point called Cabezas de San Juan, and a custom house open to universal commerce. The town is about 1¼ miles from the bay. The only important industry of the district is the manufacture of muscovado sugar, to which most of the planters devote themselves. Shooks, hickory hoops, pine boards and provisions come from the United States in considerable quantities. Sugar and molasses are exported and occasionally tortoise shell. The climate is temperate and healthy.

Naguabo, on the east side, is a small town of only about 2,000 inhabitants, and in the harbor there is another smaller place called Playa de Naguabo, or Ucares, with about 1,500. The capital of the department, Humacao, is nine miles from Naguabo and has 4,000 inhabitants, the district comprising more than 15,000. Arroyo, in the district of Guayama, the southeast portion of the island, is a small seaport of about 1,200 inhabitants. The annual exports to the United States average 7,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, 2,000 to 5,000 casks of molasses and 50 to 150 casks and barrels of bay rum. The oldest town on the island is Aquada, where Columbus landed on his second voyage, and where Ponce de Leon also stopped. It has 2,563 people. The cities and towns mentioned above are the principal seaports of Porto Rico. In the interior of the island are some notable communities. Aibinato is a town of 2,200 people, on the military road between San Juan and Ponce. Apasco is another interior town of some importance, with 4,000 people. Byanmon is six miles interior from San Juan, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is one of the wealthiest communities of Porto Rico, having a population of 2,500. The town hall is a two story building, which is an unusual height for the island. It is built of masonry. Cauguas is a town of 4,340 people, with telegraph and postoffice connections.

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Physicians declare that the most nutritious article of diet is butter, and bacon comes next.

Every square mile of sea contains 120,000,000 fish of various kinds.

If every man could live an out-door life, passing his time with gun and fishing-rod and canoe, there would be less illness in the world. Unfortunately, the demands of modern civilization will permit very few men to live this ideal, healthful life.

Many men have to pass the day shut up in offices and stores, and the nights in close apartments in crowded cities. They get little out-door exercise. One of the results of this unhealthy, sedentary living is the awful prevalence of that dread disease—consumption. One-sixth of all the deaths each year are due to this relentless enemy. Formerly physicians pronounced this disease incurable. It is now generally known that there is a marvelous medicine that for the past thirty years has been curing consumption almost without a failure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis and other diseases of the air-passages. It is the great re-builder. It tears down, carries off and excretes old, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm tissues of health. It restores the lost appetite and makes the digestion perfect.

"Four years ago I had an attack of grip that left my throat and lungs in a bad condition," writes Mrs. Mary Hartman, of 300 Harker St., Mansfield, Ohio. "The doctor said I had disease of the throat and bronchial tubes. I continued to grow worse. I had pain in the upper part of my chest and a severe cough, which grew worse at night and in the morning, with heavy expectoration. I would cough up mattery scabs, after which I would experience a burning and smarting sensation in my throat. I took the doctor's prescriptions without number, but they did me no good. I took sixteen bottles of cod liver oil and was as bad as ever. I then took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and three of the 'Pellets.' I began to improve in every way and now enjoy good health and have taken no medicine for over six months."

HOW IT SPREADS.

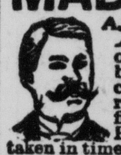
People are Talking All Over East Liverpool—This Report Comes From Sixth Street.

How it spreads.
Can't keep a "good thing" down.
Ever notice how good things are imitated?
Better the article, more imitators.
Fortunately the public have a safeguard.
Praise can't be imitated.
And true praise takes root and spreads.
Claim is one thing, proof is another.
Claim is what the manufacturer says.
East Liverpool people say
Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.
Cure all kidney ills.
Hundreds of citizens testify to this.
Here is a case in point.

Mr. Jacob Schenkle, tonsorial artist, whose parlor is at 138 Sixth street, says: "I was troubled on and off for several years, with a weakness of my back and kidneys, severe pains across the loins around through my thighs, at times so bad that it was impossible for me to get out of bed, cramps through my limbs, and frequent attacks of dizziness. It was probably the result of a neglected cold, but be that as it may I suffered with the attacks. I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They so thoroughly removed my trouble and acted as a general tonic that I had no bother after the treatment, and could not have felt better."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

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We Print Everything.

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BILLS, &c.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

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High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes cheaper than ever, especially those
Ladie's
and Gent's at
$1.98 & $2.48
worth 50c to $1 per pair more.
W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

HOSPITAL LOST AGAIN

But Street Bonds Won by a Small Margin.

NOT MANY PEOPLE VOTED

The Election Saturday Was Not as Satisfactory as Council Desired, but the Damaged Streets Can Now Be Repaired Without Delay.

Only a few people went to the polls last Saturday to vote on the proposed bond issues, and while the proposition having for its object the improvement of damaged streets was successful, the plan to build a hospital was again defeated. The result by wards is as follows:

First—For street bonds, 109; against, 35. For hospital, 74; against 62. Total, 149.

Second—For street bonds, 97; against, 20. For hospital, 80; against, 29. Total, 117.

Third—For street bonds, 68; against, 49. For hospital, 53; against, 63. Total, 117.

Fourth—For street bonds, 88; against, 36. For hospital, 82; against, 36. Total, 124.

Result—For street, 362; against, 140. For hospital, 289; against, 190. Total vote, 507.

Council had hoped to have a full expression of the people on the two propositions, but even the greatest stretch of the imagination would not allow the vote to be so styled. The narrow majority by which the street vote carried shows that a sentiment against bonds exists in the city, while the hospital vote shows that a great many people believe the city should build that institution.

Council will arrange the preliminaries as soon as possible, and the bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at the earliest possible date. The money will be used in repairing the streets damaged by floods, and before the end of the season the work will have been well done.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh Has Gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh left yesterday morning for New York, after spending the summer with her parents at the campground.

Miss Ashbough has resigned her position with the Daly company to accept a position with Miss Viola Allen, who will star this season in "The Christian." Miss Ashbaugh has many friends who will wish for her much success in her new place.

WELL ON THE WAY.

Mail Received From Consul Charles E. Macrum.

Letters received today from Charles E. Macrum say they are about to land for a few hours at Maderia, 600 miles southeast of Gibralter, the splendid Union line steamship, Norman, having stopped for a few hours. Mr. Macrum and family are well, and on August 3 expected to resume their long journey to Cape Town.

May Be a Fight.

It is possible another prize fight will be fought near this city next winter.

One of the principals is now in the city and is with his manager training every day. The fight will be to a finish and it is said considerable money is up on the result.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

TOWN LIFE IN PORTO RICO

Characteristics of the Island That Is to Be Ours.

THE PEOPLE LIVE IN COMMUNITIES.

Classes of Cities—Description of Ponce. Some Evidences of Civilization—Hospitals, Libraries, Schools and Other Institutions—Interesting Architecture of the Island—Some Agreeably Surprising Information.

Of the 800,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico 200,000 live in cities. The industries of the island are almost entirely agricultural. But there are few farming localities of the United States corresponding in dimensions to this island which can show such a collection of cities and towns. Porto Rico's area is about equal to that of three average counties in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas or any other western state. Yet this territory, less than 100 miles in length and one-third that in width, has three cities of from 20,000 to 30,000 population, a dozen above 5,000 and 15 or 20 towns of 2,000 and over. A characteristic of the Porto Ricans is to live in towns, villages and in plantation communities rather than in scattered and isolated farmhouses.

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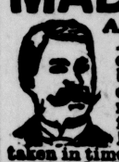
Hundreds of citizens testify to this.
Here is a case in point.

Mr. Jacob Schenkle, tonsorial artist, whose parlor is at 138 Sixth street, says: "I was troubled on and off for several years, with a weakness of my back and kidneys, severe pains across the loins around through my thighs, at times so bad that it was impossible for me to get out of bed, cramps through my limbs, and frequent attacks of dizziness. It was probably the result of a neglected cold, but be that as it may I suffered with the attacks. I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They so thoroughly removed my trouble and acted as a general tonic that I had no bother after the treatment, and could not have felt better."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell
High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.
Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes cheaper than ever, especially those
Ladie's
and Gent's at
$1.98 & $2.48
worth 50c to $1 per pair more.
W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

HOSPITAL LOST AGAIN

But Street Bonds Won by a Small Margin.

NOT MANY PEOPLE VOTED

The Election Saturday Was Not as Satisfactory as Council Desired, but the Damaged Streets Can Now Be Repaired Without Delay.

Only a few people went to the polls last Saturday to vote on the proposed bond issues, and while the proposition having for its object the improvement of damaged streets was successful, the plan to build a hospital was again defeated. The result by wards is as follows:

First—For street bonds, 109; against, 35. For hospital, 74; against 62. Total, 149.

Second—For street bonds, 97; against, 20. For hospital, 80; against, 29. Total, 117.

Third—For street bonds, 68; against, 49. For hospital, 53; against, 63. Total, 117.

Fourth—For street bonds, 88; against, 36. For hospital, 82; against, 36. Total, 124.

Result—For street, 362; against, 140. For hospital, 289; against, 190. Total vote, 507.

Council had hoped to have a full expression of the people on the two propositions, but even the greatest stretch of the imagination would not allow the vote to be so styled. The narrow majority by which the street vote carried shows that a sentiment against bonds exists in the city, while the hospital vote shows that a great many people believe the city should build that institution.

Council will arrange the preliminaries as soon as possible, and the bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at the earliest possible date. The money will be used in repairing the streets damaged by floods, and before the end of the season the work will have been well done.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh Has Gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh left yesterday morning for New York, after spending the summer with her parents at the campground.

Miss Ashbough has resigned her position with the Daly company to accept a position with Miss Viola Allen, who will star this season in "The Christian." Miss Ashbaugh has many friends who will wish for her much success in her new place.

WELL ON THE WAY.

Mail Received From Consul Charles E. Macrum.

Letters received today from Charles E. Macrum say they are about to land for a few hours at Maderia, 600 miles southeast of Gibralter, the splendid Union line steamship, Norman, having stopped for a few hours. Mr. Macrum and family are well, and on August 3 expected to resume their long journey to Cape Town.

May Be a Fight.

It is possible another prize fight will be fought near this city next winter.

One of the principals is now in the city and is with his manager training every day. The fight will be to a finish and it is said considerable money is up on the result.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

TOWN LIFE IN PORTO RICO

Characteristics of the Island That Is to Be Ours.

THE PEOPLE LIVE IN COMMUNITIES.

Classes of Cities—Description of Ponce. Some Evidences of Civilization—Hospitals, Libraries, Schools and Other Institutions—Interesting Architecture of the Island—Some Agreeably Surprising Information.

Of the 800,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico 200,000 live in cities. The industries of the island are almost entirely agricultural. But there are few farming localities of the United States corresponding in dimensions to this island which can show such a collection of cities and towns. Porto Rico's area is about equal to that of three average counties in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas or any other western state. Yet this territory, less than 100 miles in length and one-third that in width, has three cities of from 20,000 to 30,000 population, a dozen above 5,000 and 15 or 20 towns of 2,000 and over. A characteristic of the Porto Ricans is to live in towns, villages and in plantation communities rather than in scattered and isolated farmhouses.

Much has been printed about San Juan de Porto Rico. People of the United States are fairly familiar by description with the Morro, the massive walls, the narrow city, built along a strip of sand running parallel to the mainland and separated from it by the bay. The capital of this new territory of the United States no longer seems foreign. With the other cities and towns there is less acquaintance. From consular sources the department of state has come into possession of interesting data about the more important population centers besides San Juan.

Ponce ranks as the second city of the island. By the data furnished from the department of state it is situated on the south coast of the island of Porto Rico, on a plain about two miles from the seaboard. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick houses and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander and the seat of an official chamber of commerce. There is an appellate criminal court, besides other courts, two churches (one Protestant, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies), two hospitals besides the military hospitals, a home of refuge for the old and poor, a perfectly equipped fire department, a bank, a theater, three first class hotels and gasworks. The city has an ice machine, and there are 115 vehicles for public conveyance. The inhabitants, who number about 20,000, are principally occupied in mercantile pursuits, but carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, tailors, shoemakers and barbers find good employment. The department of Ponce counts about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief occupations of the people are the cultivation of sugar, cocoa, tobacco and oranges and the breeding of cattle. Commercially Ponce is the second city of importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has about 5,000 inhabitants, and here are situated the custom house, the office of the captain of the port and all the consular offices. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of 25 feet draft. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and the land breezes at night, is not oppressive, though warm, and as water for all purposes, including the fire department, is amply supplied by an aqueduct it may be said that the city of Ponce is perhaps the healthiest place in the whole island.

In the same class with San Juan and Ponce ranks Mayaguez, easier for the American tongue than the spelling might indicate. Ponce is pronounced in two syllables. If spelled from hearing, an American child would probably make it "Ponsy." This is the Cuban and West Indian pronunciation generally and will probably be accepted as the American. But the pure Spaniard, with his due regard for the frequent "th," will continue to say "Pon-thay" long after the red and yellow flag has gone down. Mayaguez is commonly "May-ah-guez," without particular accent on any syllable.

Mayaguez faces what is generally known as the Mona passage, the narrow entrance to the Caribbean between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. According to the memoranda of the department of state, there is little to be said of the industries of Mayaguez except that there are three manufactories of chocolate, which is for local consumption. Sugar, coffee, oranges, pineapples and cocoanuts are exported largely—all, except coffee, principally to the United States. Of sugar the muscovado goes to the United States and the centrifugal to Spain. Mayaguez is the second port for coffee, the average annual export being 170,000 hundredweights. The quality is of the best, ranging in price with Java and other first rate brands. The lower grades are sent to Cuba. About 50,000 bags of flour are imported into this port every year from the United States out of the 180,000 bags that are consumed in the whole island. The population is nearly 20,000, the majority white. The climate is excellent, the temperature never exceeding 90 degrees F. The city is connected by tram with the neighboring town of Aguadilla, and a railroad is being constructed to Lares, one of the large interior towns. After Mayaguez comes a class of cities or large towns, of which Aguadilla is a fair sample. "Ah-wah-de-ya," as Americans will learn in time to call it, is the principal town and the port of Aguadilla district, in the northwest portion of the island, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Industries in the vicinity consist of the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, tobacco and cocoanuts and the distillation of rum from molasses. In the town are three establishments for preparing coffee. The climate is hot, but healthy. There is hardly ever yellow fever.

Arecibo is a town of from 6,000 to 7,000 population. It is situated on the north coast of Porto Rico, facing the Atlantic ocean, and some 50 miles distant by rail from San Juan. It is similar to all Spanish towns, with a plaza surrounded by the church and other public buildings in the center, and streets running from it in right angles forming regular squares. The buildings are constructed of wood and brick. The harbor is poor, being nothing more than an open roadstead exposed to the full force of the ocean, in which vessels during northerly winds can hardly lie in safety. Close in shore on one side dangerous reefs stretch, a constant menace to vessels if the anchor does not hold. Into this harbor empties a narrow and shallow stream called the Rio Grande de Arecibo. Goods are conveyed on this river to and from town in flat bottomed boats with the aid of long poles and by dint of much pushing and patience. At the bar of the river everything is again transferred to lighters and thence to vessels. It is a tedious and expensive process. However, Arecibo is quite an important port, and has tributary to it a large district of some 30,000 inhabitants. The want of good roads in the island makes such a place as Arecibo far more important than it would naturally be.

Fajardo, which was said to have been selected as one of the landing places of the invading army, is the principal port on the east coast of the island. It has a population of 8,779, according to the last official statistics (December, 1887). The port is handsome, with a third class lighthouse at the entrance at the point called Cabezas de San Juan, and a custom house open to universal commerce. The town is about 1¼ miles from the bay. The only important industry of the district is the manufacture of muscovado sugar, to which most of the planters devote themselves. Shooks, hickory hoops, pine boards and provisions come from the United States in considerable quantities. Sugar and molasses are exported and occasionally tortoise shell. The climate is temperate and healthy.

Naguabo, on the east side, is a small town of only about 2,000 inhabitants, and in the harbor there is another smaller place called Playa de Naguabo, or Ucares, with about 1,500. The capital of the department, Humacao, is nine miles from Naguabo and has 4,000 inhabitants, the district comprising more than 15,000. Arroyo, in the district of Guayama, the southeast portion of the island, is a small seaport of about 1,200 inhabitants. The annual exports to the United States average 7,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, 2,000 to 5,000 casks of molasses and 50 to 150 casks and barrels of bay rum. The oldest town on the island is Aquada, where Columbus landed on his second voyage, and where Ponce de Leon also stopped. It has 2,563 people. The cities and towns mentioned above are the principal seaports of Porto Rico. In the interior of the island are some notable communities. Aibinato is a town of 2,200 people, on the military road between San Juan and Ponce. Apasco is another interior town of some importance, with 4,000 people. Byanmon is six miles interior from San Juan, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is one of the wealthiest communities of Porto Rico, having a population of 2,500. The town hall is a two story building, which is an unusual height for the island. It is built of masonry. Cauguas is a town of 4,340 people, with telegraph and postoffice connections.

Carolina has 5,052 population, being inland from San Juan about 20 miles. Like all other Porto Rican towns of consequence, Carolina has its postoffice and telegraph station. Cauey is a place of 3,895 people. The division of races at this point is fairly illustrative of the whole island. There are 2,700 white people and 1,195 colored. Cauey is one of the principal points on the military road, about 100 miles long, between San Juan and Ponce. Only six miles frm Cauey is Cidra, with 2,400 people. Another town of this class is Comao, with 2,206 people. Dorado is a town of 3,985 people, 4½ miles from Jan Juan on the railroad. Santa Isabel, 16 miles inland from Ponce, has 3,200 inhabitants. Utuado, with 3,738 people, is one of the principal towns in the northern part of the island. Villa de la Vega Baja is a place of 2,531 people on the railroad 23 miles from San Juan. The chief point of interest is a church, which is considered one of the finest in the island. It has two towers of harmonious construction, one containing the bell, the other the public clock. Opposite the church is a fine town hall of masonry. Yabucao has 4,178 people, with the usual postoffice and telegraph station.

Most of the Porto Rican cities of the interior are located on considerable elevations overlooking valleys well improved with fruit orchards and sugar plantations. They are solidly built and equipped with such municipal features as hospitals, barracks, libraries and schools. In the absorption of Porto Rico the United States will acquire some interesting architecture. At Guayama, a Porto Rican town of 5,400 people, is an imposing church, considered one of the finest on the island. Humacao is a place of 5,765 population. It is over 100 years old and has a very beautiful public square. The barracks and hospital are handsome buildings of masonry. San German is a city of 8,000 population. If there is an impression in this country that the United States is occupying in Porto Rico semicivilized communities, it is likely to be dispelled by the fact that a Porto Rican city of the size of San German contains three fine markets, a charity hospital, a seminary, good school buildings, a theater, clubhouses and so on. San German was founded in 1511.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Physicians declare that the most nutritious article of diet is butter, and bacon comes next.

Every square mile of sea contains 120,000,000 fish of various kinds.

If every man could live an out-door life, passing his time with gun and fishing-rod and canoe, there would be less illness in the world. Unfortunately, the demands of modern civilization will permit very few men to live this ideal, healthful life.

Many men have to pass the day shut up in offices and stores, and the nights in close apartments in crowded cities. They get little out-door exercise. One of the results of this unhealthy, sedentary living is the awful prevalence of that dread disease—consumption. One-sixth of all the deaths each year are due to this relentless enemy. Formerly physicians pronounced this disease incurable. It is now generally known that there is a marvelous medicine that for the past thirty years has been curing consumption almost without a failure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis and other diseases of the air-passages. It is the great re-builder. It tears down, carries off and excretes old, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm tissues of health. It restores the lost appetite and makes the digestion perfect.

"Four years ago I had an attack of grip that left my throat and lungs in a bad condition," writes Mrs. Mary Hartman, of 300 Harker St., Mansfield, Ohio. "The doctor said I had disease of the throat and bronchial tubes. I continued to grow worse. I had pain in the upper part of my chest and a severe cough, which grew worse at night and in the morning, with heavy expectoration. I would cough up mattery scabs, after which I would experience a burning and smarting sensation in my throat. I took the doctor's prescriptions without number, but they did me no good. I took sixteen bottles of cod liver oil and was as bad as ever. I then took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and three of the 'Pellets.' I began to improve in every way and now enjoy good health and have taken no medicine for over six months."

HOW IT SPREADS.

People are Talking All Over East Liverpool—This Report Comes From Sixth Street.

How it spreads.
Can't keep a "good thing" down.
Ever notice how good things are imitated?
Better the article, more imitators.
Fortunately the public have a safeguard.
Praise can't be imitated.
And true praise takes root and spreads.
Claim is one thing, proof is another.
Claim is what the manufacturer says.
East Liverpool people say
Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.
Cure all kidney ills.
Hundreds of citizens testify to this.
Here is a case in point.

Mr. Jacob Schenkle, tonsorial artist, whose parlor is at 138 Sixth street, says: "I was troubled on and off for several years, with a weakness of my back and kidneys, severe pains across the loins around through my thighs, at times so bad that it was impossible for me to get out of bed, cramps through my limbs, and frequent attacks of dizziness. It was probably the result of a neglected cold, but be that as it may I suffered with the attacks. I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They so thoroughly removed my trouble and acted as a general tonic that I had no bother after the treatment, and could not have felt better."

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High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

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WELLSVILLE.

TWO CHILDREN FOUND

They Were Washed Down by the Flood.

WERE DROWNED LAST THURSDAY

One Was Floating Opposite the Shops and the Other Opposite the Brick Yards—Institute Began Today—All the News of Wellsville.

The bodies of two little girls were found floating in the river, ghastly reminders of the flood which came out of Sawmill run last Thursday night.

The first was found opposite the brick yards Saturday morning, and proved to be a girl aged 2 years. She was a member of the Shaughnessey family. She was taken to McLean's and the family notified. They reached Wellsville Saturday evening, and the body was taken home.

Harvey Yeager saw a body floating in the river yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. He secured assistance, and it was towed to Eighteenth street. There Undertaker Haugh took it in charge, and word was sent to Pittsburg. Mr. Loftus, father of the child, came last night, and the body was taken home on the morning train.

It will be remembered that last Thursday night Sawmill run at Pittsburg was at flood height, and many persons living along the banks watched the murky water. The verandas of two houses were undermined and gave way, precipitating the occupants into the water. A number were rescued, but almost all the children were drowned. Mr. Loftus lost six.

A Good Race.

The boys' bicycle race which took place on Saturday excited quite as much interest among the devotees of the wheel as any sports that have been held here this season.

Henry Geotz, Gains Apple and Oral Carpenter of all the entries made, were ready for the race. Henry Geotz won the first prize of the gold ring, Gains Apple the clock. Young Carpenter was doing well with good prospects for first prize when passing through the square his tire came off, which ended his chase.

It stopped the Headache.

Last Tuesday Mrs. W. J. Culp, of Broadway, took an overdose of headache powders. Doctor Rex and Doctor Parke were sent for, and when they arrived found her in a fainting condition.

With difficulty she was restored to consciousness, but before she regained her usual health she suffered from a stroke of paralysis which has left her right side in a helpless condition.

Teachers In Town.

The county institute began operations in Central building this afternoon. It will be in session during the week.

A large number of teachers have already come to town, and the attendance will probably be most gratifying. Among those here are Prof. J. D. Luse, Columbus; C. C. Rounds and Mrs. M. C. Ford, New York. The former will have charge of the music and the others will lecture.

Going In a Skiff.

S. W. Collins and Andrew Robinson, two members of Post 59 of McKeesport, Pa., passed through town this morning in a skiff enroute for Cincinnati, where they will attend the National Grand Army encampment to be held there Sept. 5. The gentlemen are taking it leisurely, stopping at most of the towns through which they pass and enjoying the trip immensely.

The Last Game.

The Crescents closed their season Saturday afternoon by whipping Lisbon to a standstill, the score being 13-4. The local team had 20 hits, and the visitors 4. Patterson and Emerling, and Eaholtz and Skillcorn were the batteries.

The game was witnessed by a large crowd, and is a fitting end for a most successful season.

Motherless Child Dead.

The 13-month-old infant of David Griffith died yesterday at 11 o'clock. The mother of the child was buried last Thursday. The funeral took place from the residence at 2 o'clock today. Reverend Stevenson officiated.

The News of Wellsville.

Miss Bertha Black, who has been visiting Miss Mary Davidson, Broadway, returned to her home in Rochester, Pa., Saturday.

Reverend H. W. Lowry left today to visit with his family at Mrs. Lowry's childhood home in Poland.

Mrs. F. R. Martin and daughter Emma, of Center street, are visiting Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Campbell, of Hollidays Cove. They will return this evening.

Burns Won the Dinner.

There is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr and, though still young, had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation and proved a merry, entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished, the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at versemaking and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following: "I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep; two sheep saw me. Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free." The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!" —New Castle (England) Chronicle.

A Bismarck Reminiscence.

Professor Aegidi, who was for many years the chief of the press bureau, under Prince Bismarck, has published the following reminiscence of Prince Bismarck and the czar, Alexander II: "Before the outbreak of the Franco-German war the czar was with King William at Ems. They were together one evening, and Prince Bismarck was standing at the other end of the room anxiously watching the czar, whose more or less friendly attitude toward Prussia's policy was a matter of very great importance.

"Suddenly the czar's big dog, which had been lying silent under its master's chair, rose, prowled about the room, stopped before Prince Bismarck, looked at him, wagged its tail affectionately and licked the hand he held out toward it. The czar, who had attentively watched its movements, called out to Prince Bismarck at this moment, 'You see, the dog knows his master's friends.' "

Prince Bismarck, who told Aegidi this story, added: "I felt relieved. That was a historical moment for our policy."—Berlin Cor London Standard.

Racial Repartee.

A Swede and an Irishman, both of them tolerably well known about town, got into an argument in front of the courthouse, and they began telling each other how it was too bad that their ancestors had ever happened to shed the wolf robes and take to living under cover. When things got a bit warm, the Swede remarked that there was no doubt in his mind that the Irishman would be entitled, by reason of his ancestry, to join some of the pedigree associations but for the unfortunate fact that most of those ancestors were hanged for stealing sheep.

"I suppose they did their sheep stealing with the understanding among themselves that they were all kings, and that it was all right to go over into the next county and steal whatever they could lay their hands on," said the Swede in conclusion.

"Yes, an be all accounts," said the Irishman, "your ancestors lived in kingdoms so very small that every time they smelled a stockfish in the yard of a neighbor they jumped over the fence an got it, an if they got back they made a national affair of it if there was any pursuit."—St. Paul Globe.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

The season for canning Fruits and Vegetables is now at hand, and judging from indications there will be an abundant crop. We take great pleasure in offering to you a complete line of fresh and pure Spices ground by our own mills. (We are the only retail dealers in the Ohio valley who owns and operates their own spice mill.)

We are in a position to supply you with Superior Glass Jars, extra Caps and Rings, Jelly Tumblers and Sealing Wax at prices that defy competition.

PRICE LIST.

Mason Jars, quarts, per doz	50c
Mason Jars, pints, per doz	45c
Jelly Tumblers, per doz	20c
Covered Tumblers, per doz	20c
Porcelined Caps and Rings per doz	20c
Gum Rings, per doz	5c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages	5c
Standard Package Coffee, per lb	10c
Choice Salmon, per can	10c
Eagle Mustard Sardines, 4 cans	25c
Oil Sardines, 6 cans	25c
Freshed Rolled Oats, 7 pounds	25c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound	8c
Fresh Lemon Cakes, per pound	8c

—SUGAR AWAY DOWN—

Our London Mixed Tea Has No Equal.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

BABY SUPERSTITIONS.

For a baby to lie with its legs crossed is a sign of health.

When a baby tries to get its toe in its mouth, it is a sign it will be a good dancer.

When the baby rocks its own cradle, it is a sign of the advent of a new brother or sister.

Ugly in the cradle, handsome in the saddle. Homely in the cradle, lovely in the ballroom.

If a baby 3 months old cannot make its left leg and right hand meet over its back, it is a sign it will be sickly.

Twin babies should always be laid with their faces together. If they are placed back to back, they will quarrel and not love each other.

If a baby is extremely small when born and lives, it is likely to be a large person, while if extremely large it will not be very big when grown.

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Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages	5c
Standard Package Coffee, per lb	10c
Choice Salmon, per can	10c
Eagle Mustard Sardines, 4 cans	25c
Oil Sardines, 6 cans	25c
Freshed Rolled Oats, 7 pounds	25c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound	8c
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Philadelphia's $20,000,000 city hall is to have a clock costing $27,960. It will have four dials 23 feet wide.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambrai, in northern France, has lived 72 years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

In Europe physicians no longer prescribe medicines for their patients in the form of pills. All medicines which are not liquid are compounded into tablets or cachets. Capsules are also out of date on the continent.

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing, and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

Can more than two Americans in a thousand name the presidents of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton? The New York Times thinks not, at which the Boston Transcript gets mad enough to remark that to justify so low an average infants, idiots and Indians must be classed as Americans.

WHY?

Why isn't a wigmaker a locksmith?

Why is it that a chronic kicker never kicks himself?

Why isn't a spirit lamp supplied with ghostly shades.

Why isn't the noise that rings in your ears an earring?

Why isn't riding a wheel with loose spokes rattling fun?

Why is want of principle the principal want of so many people?

Why is assistance so freely offered to people who don't need it?

Why isn't the most striking characteristic of a railway its employees?

Why is that neighborly feeling nearly always one of curiosity and envy?

Why doesn't some genius invent a scheme that will enable men successfully to dodge their creditors?

New Swimming Record.

In a swimming race at San Francisco R. V. Cornell, the California champion, was defeated by Sydney Cavill of Australia, who made 220 yards in 2m. 20s. This is said to be a new world's record. —New York Tribune.

WANTED.

WANTED--Man to select decorated ware. Apply to French China company.

LOST.

LOST—Diamond stick pin between campground and Fifth street. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 108 Fifth street.

STREET ASSESSMENT NOTICE

STREET improvement and sewer assessments, for 1898, are due and payable at the office of the city clerk, city hall, on or before September 1st, 1898. All assessments unpaid at that date will be certified to the county auditor and collected with the addition of 10 per cent. penalty, as provided by law. By order of Council,

J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

$100 TO $10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press

OF THE NEWS REVIEW.

BUMS CONSTANTLY

STAR BargainStore

IN FULL FORCE.

OUR Great Sale is in full force yet, and we are going to make still deeper cuts in Summer Goods to close them out. Read the following examples of what we have in store for you:

Shirt Waists.

Every one to be cleaned out quick. One lot of 50 and 75c waists for 23e.

All 75c and $1 waists for 43c

$1.25 and $1.50 waist; your choice for 65c.

New white waist, with insertion, for 98c.

Light Wrappers to Go.

$1.25 light wrappers for 65c.

Your choice of our best light wrappers for 98c.

Ladies' Furnishings.

12½c oxblood hose for 5c.
20c ribbed hose for 12½c.
12½c ribbed vest for 7½c.
45c gowns for 29c.
75c gowns for 49c.
$1 gowns for 63c.
$1.19 gowns for 75c.

All our high priced gowns at great reduced prices.

Great bargains in muslin and satin skirts.

Umbrella drawers for 19c.
50c drawers for 35c.
75c high bust corsets, with shoulder straps, for 47c.

Men's Furnishings.

50c white neckband shirts for 29c.

Light and dark shirts, worth 39c for 25e.

35c ties for 12½c.
50c ties for 25c.
25c suspenders for 15c.

Boys' wash suits at away down prices.

Wash Goods.

The balance of our wash goods at still greater reduced prices.

One lot at 4c a yard.

One lot of light and dark lawns and organdies, 15 and 19c qualities, for 6½e.

35c French organdies for 15c.
10c madras for 5c.
12½ dress ginghams for 7½c.

Silks and Dress Goods

15c plaid for 9c.

40c light dress goods, just the thing for children's school dresses, for 19c.

60 and 75c light dress goods for 25c.

50c printed India silks for 25c.
50c printed India silks for 25c.
$1 plaid silks for 59c.
$1.25 plaid and check silks for 59c.

Black silk and satin at greatly reduced prices.

Miscellaneous.

One lot of belts for 5c.

One lot of ladies' bow ties for 10c.

25 and 50c puffs for 12½c.
40 inch muslin for 4½c.
9c lonsdale muslin for 6¾c
60c unbleached damask for 42½c.
Large size towels for 4c.
20c towels for 12½c.
6c crash for 3½c.
8c linen barred crash for 5c.

Fall Dress Goods.

Our new fall dress goods are coming in daily, and we are selling a good deal of it now. We will be pleased to show you our line bofore buying, and we feel certain that we can please you in style and price. Our line of black goods is especially very strong.

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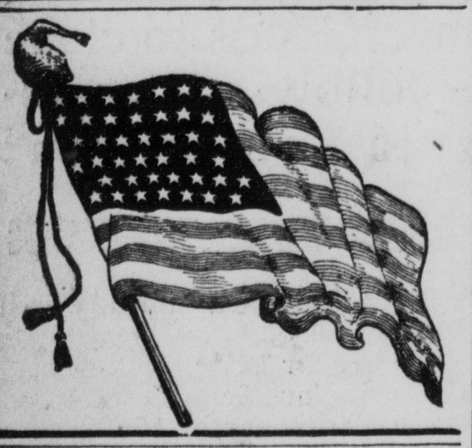

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"This great lesson men and nations are to learn. All are finally answerable to God for the use and disposition of the things which He has given for our good. A nation can no more succeed in maintaining itself, when cut loose from God and His laws, than the plant or flower can grow into beauty and fragrance when shut out from the light and influence of the same.

"God is, and always will be, as important a factor in the history and success of nations, as well as individuals. The destiny of this nation, as well as others of our day, hangs on obedience to God's law as well as did that of Israel in the days of the past. God must not be left out of the affairs of life. Human peace and prosperity finds its origin in Him, and they who, with care, observe His law and authority, have the assurance of strength, perpetuity and divine protection.

"A nation's security, development and honor rests upon its recognition of God's claim upon it, and its purpose and aim must be to meet that claim. The thing of hope and promise in all our past history as a nation, and the hope and inspiration of the present, is our constant endeavor to know and do the will of God.

"It may be that armies and navies mean much; but the presence and recognition of God means more, and so in these past days of tumult and war we have been strengthened with the thought that God is with us, for our cause is just.

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COMMODORE PHILLIP.

First Presbyterian Endeavorers Remember the Commander of the Texas.

At a meeting of the Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church last night the following letter was adopted:

"Commodore Phillip, battleship Texas.

"DEAR SIR:—The Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church of East Liverpool, Ohio, desire to extend to you in this humble way its high appreciation and commendation of the very thoughtful and most worthy Christian example which you taught the young men of your command and the young people of the entire country when you admonished the brave boys who had fought so valiantly in defense of liberty and humanity, 'Not to cheer, the poor fellows are dying,' also after the conflict when aboard your vessel you said: 'I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God, the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty.

"It is our earnest desire and prayer that these, together with the many other examples of trust in God, may lead us all to walk nearer to Him who rules, not only in the time of war, but in the time of peace.

"May God bless you very richly in the discharge of every duty."

The letter will be signed when it is sent to the commodore this evening by Prof. R. E. Rayman, as president of the society, F. H. Croxall and Harry Yates.

ANOTHER HEAVY ONE.

Mayor Bough Had a Pair of Old Offenders to Think About Today.

Fern Hennon, a New Castle woman, who has been living in a room in the Davidson block, and Joseph Watson, a married man with a family, were placed under arrest early yesterday morning and taken to jail.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the officers went in the Davidson block to look after some other matters. They entered several rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and as all were dark the officers struck some matches. In one of the rooms they found Watson and the woman. They lit a lamp, and before awakening them began to investigate for other matters that might be useful in the case. Officer McMillan then tried to arouse Watson, and Whan the woman. She was the first to awake, and remarked, "Joe, how did you get in there?"

By this time Watson was awake and told Officer McMillan that he had just one request to make, and that was that they be allowed to walk to jail.

This morning Watson was given a hearing and fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60, and committed to the workhouse until fine and costs are paid or security furnished.

This is the second fine of $25 that Watson has been compelled to pay since last Tuesday morning.

The woman was given a severe lecture, and was allowed until tonight to get out of town. Before she left the mayor's office she was told that should she ever come back she would be arrested and sent to the workhouse.

—W. R. Dutton, of the Salineville Banner, spent Saturday in the city.

Bendheim's Clearance Sale

has, as usual, created a sensation among

Shoe Buyers and Shoe Sellers.

OUR Determination to dispose of all Summer Shoes and all Odds and Ends has sent prices to such a low point that it is next to impossible to convey to you through cold type the immensity of the bargains waiting for you--waiting for somebody.

Just think of Girls' Shoes selling

For 75c a Pair

that have been $1.50 and $2 and Childrens' Shoes selling

For 75c a Pair

that have been selling for $1.50 and $1.25. Women's tan shoes selling

For $1.98 and $2.48

that have been $3, $3.50 and $4, or Women's Oxford Ties selling

For 69 and 98c a pair

that have been selling in our store for from $2 to $3 a pair, and there are hundreds, yes thousands of others fully as good goods which it is impossible to mention here.

When you want shoes, try us. We can save you money.

DIAMOND, BENDHEIM

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist. East Liverpool.

WANTED--A girl for general housework; small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell, 230 Thompson avenue.

WANTED—Laborers at the West End Pottery company tomorrow morning.

COTTON IN PORTO RICO.

Both Soil and Climate Are Said to Be Well Adapted For Its Growth.

New England, having learned by southern competition that the trend of the cotton spinning industry is toward the cotton fields is anxious to apply her somewhat costly knowledge in the new territory to be thrown open by American arms, as is shown by a letter respecting the cotton growing capacity of Porto Rico received from a New England firm by the Philadelphia Commercial museum recently. In response the museum's bureau of information has set forth some facts which will be found to have a timely and special interest, especially to the textile world, and which deserve to be summarized for the general public as well.

It appears that Porto Rico is well adapted by soil and climate not only for the growing of cotton, but for the manufacture of cotton fabrics as well, though for the growth of the plant it will be necessary to engage native labor or to secure help from Cuba. Of the more than 1,000 streams upon the island 60 are navigable, and many of them could be utilized to furnish power, which is an important consideration, since all the coal used must be brought from the United States, and all the chief towns are connected by railway, though communication with the interior is only possible by ox teams.

Such, in brief, are the essential conditions attending the question of cotton growing on the island. Thus far the industry has not been tried there, but there would seem to be no reasons of an economic character why it should not thrive. But the question, after all, is not whether cotton making would pay in Porto Rico, but whether it would pay better than anything else in that region, and better than in the south. The only way to get a conclusive answer to the question would be by the test of actual experiment.—Philadelphia Record.

Where She Got Them.

"But," said the inquisitive bachelor after the baby had been carefully placed in his arms, "where does she get her blue eyes? Yours are dark and so are her papa's."

"Oh," the fond young mother explained, "she inherits them from my side of the family. My brother Will's wife has just such eyes exactly."—Cleveland Leader.

Why

Not Own Your Own Home?

We have some choice lots on Avondale street upon which we will build houses to suit the purchaser, and sold on easy terms.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

First National Bank Building.

The Pittsburg Grocery,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

H. SOHN

has started a first-class grocery and produce house, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he will handle all kinds of groceries at the lowest prices in the city.

Here Are a Few Prices.

Standard flour, per sack.....55c
Armour's washing powder, 5c packages, two for..... 5c
Lenox soap, ten bars for.....25c
Ginger snaps, lunch biscuits and oyster crackers, per lb..... 5c

Cor. Second and Washington.

Confidence In Dewey.

In the matter of holding the Philippines the American public is willing to leave the entire question to Admiral Dewey, who is admitted to be the best authority in the world on islands and how to get them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

People who think they are misunderstood often are really understood too well.—Chicago Record.

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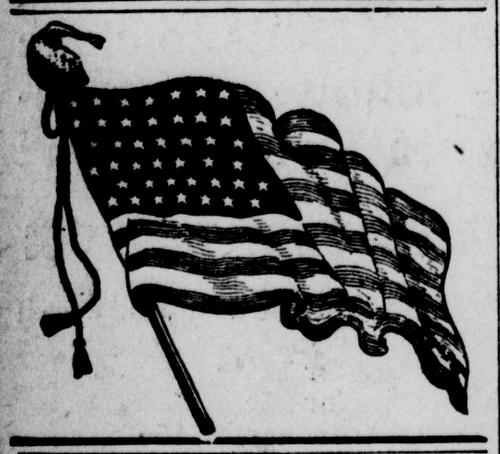

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The News Review.

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[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

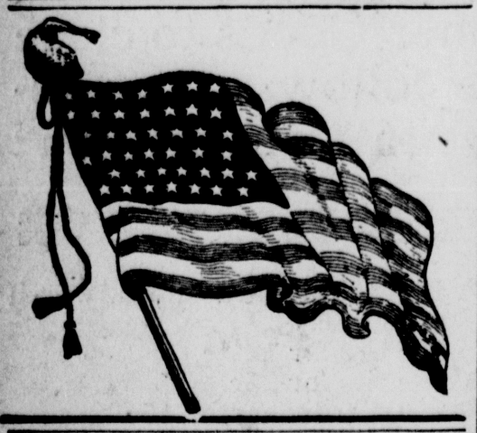
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)

One Year in Advance.....$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 22

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY thought he could trust Dewey and Merritt. So did the rest of the country.

IT is now the duty of the government to make the boys of Camp Wikoff as comfortable as possible, and show them in a substantial way that this country appreciates their good offices in Cuba.

IF press reports are to be believed President McKinley has decided upon his policy regarding the Philippines. Taken as a whole it appears to be something very good for the United States. While only retaining the city of Manila and the island of Luzon, it demands trade concessions and does not hamper Uncle Sam with a few million people he does not care to have.

THE COPPERHEAD'S HISS.

There occasionally comes into a community men who are unfit to associate with ordinary mankind. At some time during their early training they were inoculated with that spirit of meanness which compels the yellow cur in the streets to pass them with disdain. They go through life endeavoring to conceal the handicap which makes them hated and despised of men, and are occasionally successful, but not always. At times the trait becomes so powerful as to assert itself, and then these men appear to the community as the contemptible creatures they have always known themselves to be. They carry their burden, nourishing it as the vulture nourishes her young, feeding it upon the rotten carron of their own thoughts and preparing it for use against the first defenseless being that may chance to come their way. At times one would think it the cry of some bird of prey, but oftener it is the hiss of the copperhead.

Once they had in this section of country some men who were known as Copperheads. Cowards, the majority of them, they cursed the government and reviled every brave boy in blue who went to the front and fought that this Union might be preserved. They were bold when the army was fighting in the South; they skulked to the woods when the soldiers came home. Honest men would have nothing in common with them. God, who loves liberty at all times, will not forget them.

The Spanish war has not brought to light many of the men of this meanness. Some, who might have harsh words for the soldiers, were by a knowledge of past events constrained to say nothing, while others were so quickly silenced when the war began that they soon ceased to criticise the man who stood for freedom. There are a few, however, in Columbiana county, men whose souls are nothing more than bits of imagination. Too cowardly to face the object of their hatred until he is thousands of miles away, they spit out their venom and emit their hiss when in fancied security. Their names are too black to use in a self-respecting newspaper, but two of them, one in Wellsville, the other in Lisbon, will appreciate when they read the above, as they surely will, just who the NEWS REVIEW has in mind.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

POWER OF PEACE

God Is an Important Factor In History.

HE HAS HELPED THE PRESIDENT

During the Stormy Times of War, and the Nation Should Offer Thanks For the Guidance of William McKinley—What Follows the Victory Must Not Be a Thing of Accident—Eloquent Sermon of Rev. Charles F. Swift.

Rev. Chas. F. Swift preached a powerful sermon on peace to his congregation at the Methodist Protestant church yesterday. He took as his text, Leviticus xxvi, 6, "And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid." He said:

"All of God's dealings with the children of Israel, from Abraham to the time of Christ, carried with it the thought of himself as the ruler as well as the creator of all things.

"This great lesson men and nations are to learn. All are finally answerable to God for the use and disposition of the things which He has given for our good. A nation can no more succeed in maintaining itself, when cut loose from God and His laws, than the plant or flower can grow into beauty and fragrance when shut out from the light and influence of the same.

"God is, and always will be, as important a factor in the history and success of nations, as well as individuals. The destiny of this nation, as well as others of our day, hangs on obedience to God's law as well as did that of Israel in the days of the past. God must not be left out of the affairs of life. Human peace and prosperity finds its origin in Him, and they who, with care, observe His law and authority, have the assurance of strength, perpetuity and divine protection.

"A nation's security, development and honor rests upon its recognition of God's claim upon it, and its purpose and aim must be to meet that claim. The thing of hope and promise in all our past history as a nation, and the hope and inspiration of the present, is our constant endeavor to know and do the will of God.

"It may be that armies and navies mean much; but the presence and recognition of God means more, and so in these past days of tumult and war we have been strengthened with the thought that God is with us, for our cause is just.

"We have a right to be thankful that a man of faith as well as courage is at the helm. We believe Major McKinley in all of his administrative acts in these perilous times has not only given himself to thought and study, but to devotion and prayer to God; that love for humanity as well as justice; that deep sympathy for all on land and sea; that earnest solicitude for the comfort and welfare of the brave and struggling ones in both the armies and navies was the spirit of a prayerful man; was the expression of one whose heart God had moved. Let us not forget to be thankful to God for such a man at the head of our nation as Major McKinley has proved himself to be in this our nation's time of need.

"The question now confronting us is no longer the question of a possible victory. This our army and navy have settled. A month ago we were waiting their answer to our trust in them. From the land and sea they are now coming back to us with the question answered. They come bringing no disappointment. They have won the victory, and they are now asking of those in authority what will you do with it. This is the question of the hour. Let us hope and pray that our president with, his cabinet and commissioners, shall answer this as well as the army and navy have answered the trust reposed in them.

"This question can not be answered without considering another, viz., our needs. Do we need more territory? More land to develop and protect? Our present undeveloped possessions in twelve western states is answer to this. In these twelve states alone we have 824,300,360 acres of uncultivated and undeveloped territory, this includes an area of 1,324,761 square miles. There is still room for many millions more for the sons and daughters of honest toil in our borders. Let us use as well as rule what we now have before we reach out for more.

"We must now reveal to the world what we have professed to have, a high and broad civilization. We must now account to the nations of the world for the profession we have made; both man and God are interested.

"What follows our present victory must not be a thing of accident or chance. What we have professed must be now crystalized into fact. Our past words will now be made meaningless if wise and noble plans and deeds do not follow. As truly as these points determine a circle so justice, righteousness and honor must characterize our present settlement of peace. There can be no peace without this.

"My last thought is if these islands of the sea are to be blessed with a higher and new civilization, that thing must come to pass which our president now demands, the immediate withdrawal of Spanish authority and forces. If there is to be a new civilization then there must be the establishment of both the new rule and the new ruler. It is right and enough for one man, our president, to dictate what shall be done; it was wise and thoughtful to choose a commission to order how the thing dictated shall be done.

"Let us thank God that so many of our brave boys are soon to return to the peaceful walks of life. Let us not look in the graves of those who shall not return, nor upon the blood-stained field, for the answer of why these loved ones have been sacrificed. But let us look calmly up into the face of God, who has promised in his own good time to reveal the meaning of all these things to us."

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IS COMING HOME SOON

Lieutenant Anderson Not Dangerously Ill.

HIS FATHER IS IN NEW YORK

He Wired Cheering News to the Friends In This City Last Night—Something Concerning Company E and Its Whereabouts.

The cheering news has reached the city that Lieutenant Geo. O. Anderson is not seriously ill.

As stated in the NEWS REVIEW Saturday, his father, T. F. Anderson, went to New York, and as soon as possible he found how the sick men on board the Olivette were getting along.

The Olivette did not arrive at Montauk Point until yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Anderson soon learned that all the soldier passengers were getting along well. Last night at 9:30 the following message was received:

"George is all right. Will be home in a few days."

That is taken to mean that Mr. Anderson has seen his son, and as soon as a furlough can be procured he will be brought home to recuperate.

GONE TO BOSTON.

The Olivette With Lieutenant Anderson on Board Sailed Today.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a message was received from Mr. Anderson which said the Olivette with all on board had been ordered from Montauk Point to Boston. Mr. Anderson took the first train to that city, and will be there to receive his son when he is released from quarantine.

MAY NOT COME HOME.

It Is Possible the Eighth Will Do Duty In Cuba Soon.

The Eighth Ohio has arrived at Montauk Point, and, according to program, should be now in Camp Wikoff, but no positive information to that effect has reached the city. The NEWS REVIEW wired General Wheeler this morning, but to the hour of going to press no answer has been received.

Information has reached the city from high source in official circles at Washington that the Eighth will be kept at Camp Wikoff until the men have regained their usual health. After that it is not known now what disposition will be made of the regiment. It is hinted, however, that they may see more service, which probably means someone is thinking of sending them to Cuba with the army of occupation.

WORKING AGAIN.

Engineer McConnell Is Still Surveying.

Engineer McConnell and his four assistants, two of which are from this city, went to Industry this morning, and from there across the river, where they commenced the work of surveying the proposed extension of the Panhandle road from Congo.

Mr. McConnell, in speaking to a reporter about the work, said that it was possible his work would be commenced this week, but when work on the road would be started no one can tell.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Will Meet This Evening to Talk About Streets.

The finance committee of council will meet this evening for the purpose of making arrangements to repair the streets.

The best method of doing the work will be discussed, and it is probable the contract will be let in order that the arcades may be torn down as soon as possible.

New Mill In a Month.

Work on the new flint mill in East End is progressing rapidly, but it will be two or three weeks before it is completed, owing to the fact that the necessary machinery cannot be secured before that time.

The electric light plant is being put in today.

To Complete Arrangements.

At the meeting of the Grand Army to be held Friday evening all arrangements will be made for attending the encampment at Cincinnati.

Adjutant Lloyd has secured a list of the people who will attend, and it is expected at least 125 persons will make the trip.

Side Swiped the Train.

As the noon train was pulling out of the station at Bayard it was side-swiped by a coal train. One car was derailed and damaged.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THAT COMMISSION

Will Be Given Captain Palmer as Soon as Governor Hastings Hears From Colonel Hawkins.

Prof. O. S. Reed has returned from Harrisburg, where he went with resolutions from General Lvon Post asking that a commission be granted Captain Palmer.

Governor Hastings heard the argument of the reverend gentleman, and then said that had he known what he knew then Captain Palmer would have been commissioned before the regiment left Pennsylvania. As it was, he had promised the colonel of every regiment that he would issue no commissions without their consent. He advised Professor Reed to send the action of the post at once to Colonel Hawkins, and immediately on receipt of the recommendation he would sign the commission giving the captain the good place he deserves.

Professor Reed acted upon the governor's advice at once, sending all the details and information to Colonel Hawkins.

LISBON IS ILL.

Thirty-Five Cases of Typhoid Fever at the County Seat.

LISBON, Aug. 22.—[Special]—Some alarm is being felt here because of the great number of typhoid fever cases in town. An estimate made by a prominent physician places the number at 35. While almost all the patients have been very ill there have been to this time no deaths.

The corner stone of the new African M. E. church, of this place, was laid yesterday, Rev. M. L. Kell, of Sewickley, having charge of the exercises. The collection netted $70. The church will be completed in four weeks. The congregation numbers about 80.

Council has decided to enforce the law compelling all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 55 to work two days each year on the streets.

About the Court House.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—[Special]—The bar list for the next term of court contains 348 civil and 22 criminal cases.

Geo. C. Potter has sold to James Huffman lot 3,220, Liverpool, for $390. Thomas Creighton to Dora Zook, lot 2,024, $1,325.

Adolph Fritz has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Sarah E. Fritz, of Liverpool.

A petition was filed today by Lida A. Griggs asking the court to set aside the deed of Henry Snyder to outlot, Lisbon, to Joseph Hum, on the ground that it was not given for a sufficient consideration and in fraud of creditors. Saturday in Justice Riddle's court, Snyder confessed judgment in favor of Mrs. Griggs for $295. There being no property found to satisfy the judgment, the plaintiff wants the deed set aside and the property sold to pay her claim.

Acquainted With Oaths.

Mr. Justice Lawrance of England is an ardent golfer. He tells how he had recently a case before him in which he felt it necessary to ask one of the witnesses, a boy, the usual question, whether he was acquainted with the nature of an oath. The ingenious youth calmly replied: "Of course I am. Ain't I a caddie?"

Private Haden Ill.

Word was received by the Red Cross society in this city of the illness of Henry Haden a member of Company E. His parents were acquainted with the fact by a mere chance, and it is probable his father will visit him when he learns the company has landed at Camp Wikoff.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

PAID FIFTY AND COSTS

Mrs. Hayden Settled With Mayor Bough Today.

HER SALOON WAS WIDE OPEN

When Officer Grim Stepped In Yesterday Morning, and Invited the Owner to Report at City Hall—It Was Arranged Without a Trial.

Mayor Bough this morning had more business to attend to than he has had for any morning in a month. The cases were from common drunks with a small fine to cases where large fines were imposed. No one was sent to the works, but there are some who came near going, and if arrested again they will surely be given a railroad ride at the expense of the city.

Officer Grim entered the saloon of Mrs. Hayden in Fourth street yesterday. Two men who had been there a moment before escaped.

For almost a month officers have been keeping a watch on the place, but not until Sunday was their work rewarded.

This morning Charles A. Hayden called at city hall to plead to the charge but the mayor was not satisfied with him and sent for Mrs. Hayden. She came down and said she owned the business and also the property, and then pleaded guilty to the charge. She was fined $50 and costs, amounting to $54.60. They money was sent to the mayor by a small boy at noon.

John Burns was arrested by Officers Woods and Bryan shortly before noon today and taken to jail in the patrol. He was charged with being drunk, and will be given a hearing this evening.

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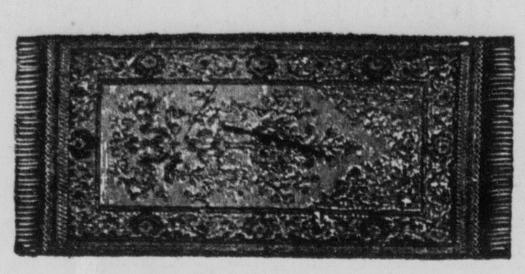

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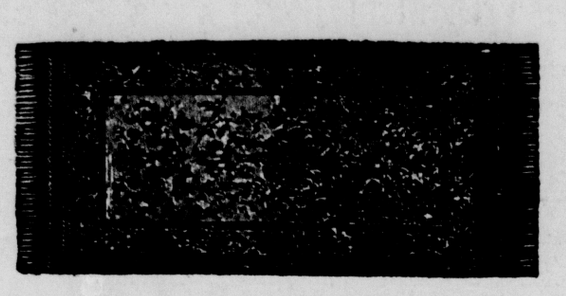

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ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excarsion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

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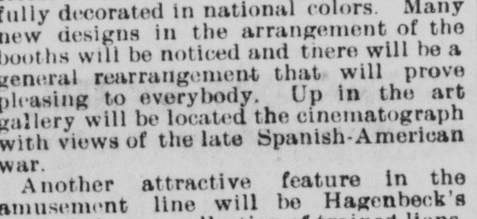
Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.



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Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

A Point In Domestic Economy.

A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful **Game Plaques** free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d. for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.--October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!
—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester.....“	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver.....“	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport.....“	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry.....“	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool...“	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville.....ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop.“	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek.....“	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville“	8 01			f1 03	
Irondale.....“	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville.....“	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard.....“	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance.....{ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance.....{lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna.....“	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson.....“	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop.“	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek.....“	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer.....“	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire.....“	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville.....“	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto.....“	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia.....“	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville...{ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville...{lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc.....“	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant.....“	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run.....“	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland.....“	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville.....“	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.....“	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport.....“	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Eastward.	340	336	338	360	48
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bellaire.....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport.....“	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 58
Martins Ferry...“	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville.....“	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 17
Portland.....“	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run.....“	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant.....“	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc.....“	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville...{ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville...{lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	f4 15
Costonia.....“	f6 00	10 12			4 20
Toronto.....“	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 24
Elliottsville.....“	6 11	10 19			f4 27
Empire.....“	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 37
Port Homer.....“	f6 20	10 31			4 44
Yellow Creek.....“	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	4 50
Wellsville Shop.“	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	4 56
Wellsville.....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	
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Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 336 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday.

•Daily. f Flag stop.

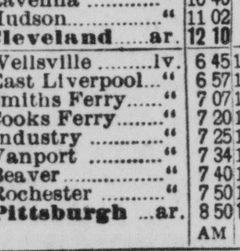
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

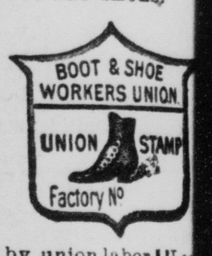
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes the label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him. His labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

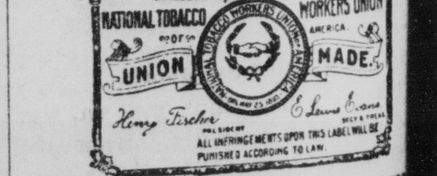
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

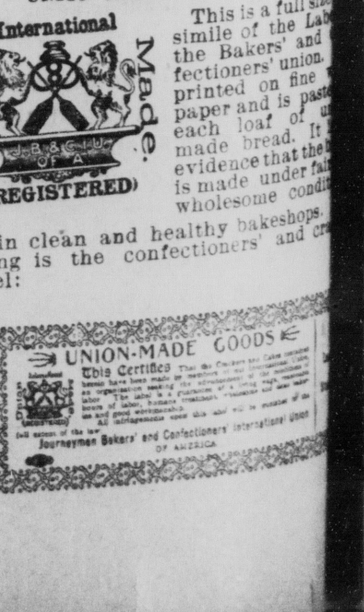
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the top tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, can be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size fac-simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. The following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:

ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

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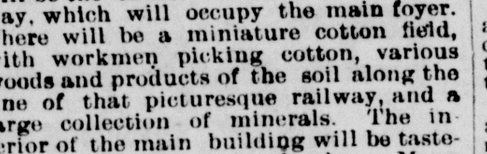

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Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

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"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

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A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

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GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

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The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!
—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver ..... "	6 45	2 20	5 30	11 55	8 30
Vanport ..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry ..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville ..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville "	8 01			f1 03	
Irondale ..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville ..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance ..... ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance ..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland..... ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer ..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire ..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville ..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto ..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc ..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland ..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 30	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport ..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport ..... "	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 53
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 01
Yorkville ..... "	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 10
Portland ..... "	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 15
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 20
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 28
Mingo Jc ..... "	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 35
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 44
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	.....	3 44
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12	.....	.....	f4 00
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 07
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 19	.....	.....	f4 11
Empire ..... "	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 13
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31	.....	.....	4 20
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	4 26
Wellsville Shop. "	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	4 31
Wellsville .....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	4 35
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46			.....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52			.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01			.....	
Irondale ..... "	8 06			.....	
Salineville..... "	8 25			.....	
Bayard ..... "	9 09			.....	
Alliance ..... ar.	9 40			.....	
Alliance ..... lv.	10 05			.....	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40			.....	
Hudson..... "	11 02			.....	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10			6 25	
Wellsville .....lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	3 10
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 22
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 32
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		.....	f3 40
Industry ..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 45
Vanport ..... "	7 34	11 40		.....	f3 55
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	4 00
Rochester ..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 05
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10
	AM	PM		PM	PM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday.

*Daily. |Meals.

	342 AM
	*3 50
	4 01
	4 12
	f4 20
	4 25
	f4 35
	4 40
	4 45
	5 40

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337 and 338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340 and 360** connect with **Nos. 335 and 337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

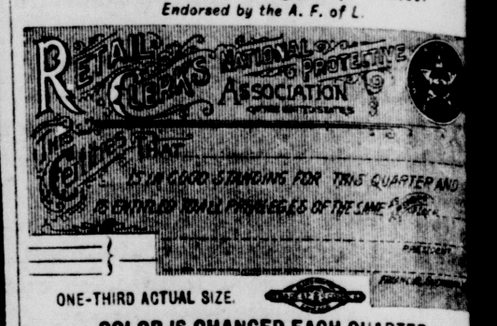
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

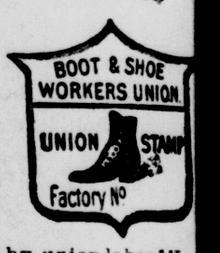


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on bright colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes the label from one hat and places it in another, or has a lot of detached labels in his store, do not buy from him. Some of his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

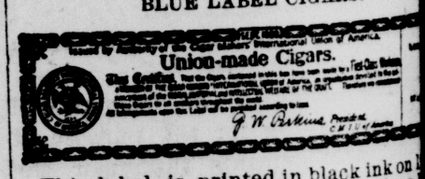
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

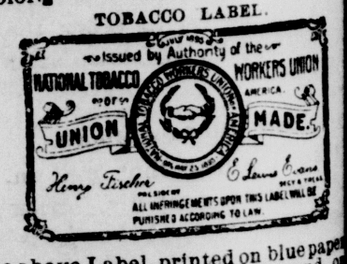
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the frame that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

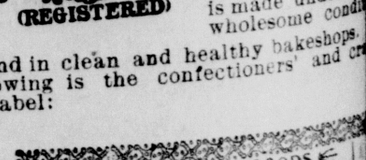
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, can be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. The following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.

First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

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To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
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But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv	†5 45	†1 39	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester.....“	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver.....“	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport.....“	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry.....“	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool...“	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville.....ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop..“	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek.....“	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville“	8 01	.....		f1 03	
Irondale.....“	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville.....“	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard.....“	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance.....ar.	9 40	4 33	f Flag stop.	2 30	
Alliance.....lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna.....“	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson.....“	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop..“	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek.....“	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer.....“	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire.....“	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville.....“	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto.....“	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia.....“	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville...ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville...lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc.....“	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant.....“	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run.....“	9 07	4 23	8 08	7 24	12 10
Portland.....“	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville.....“	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.....“	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport.....“	9 40	4 50	8 45	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire.....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport.....“	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 53
Martins Ferry...“	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 01
Yorkville.....“	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	3 11
Portland.....“	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 16
Rush Run.....“	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 21
Brilliant.....“	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 29
Mingo Jc.....“	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 36
Steubenville...ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 45
Steubenville...lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 45
Costonia.....“	f6 00	10 12	.....	.....	f4 55
Toronto.....“	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	5 02
Elliottsville.....“	6 11	10 19	.....	.....	f5 04
Empire.....“	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	5 07
Port Homer.....“	f6 20	10 31	.....	.....	5 14
Yellow Creek.....“	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	5 20
Wellsville Shop..“	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	5 25
Wellsville.....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	5 35
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop..“	7 46			.....	
Yellow Creek.....“	7 52			.....	
Hammondsville“	8 01			.....	
Irondale.....“	8 06			3 22	
Salineville.....“	8 25			3 38	
Bayard.....“	9 09			4 10	
Alliance.....ar.	9 40			4 33	
Alliance.....lv.	10 05			4 38	
Ravenna.....“	10 40			5 06	
Hudson.....“	11 02			5 25	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10			6 25	
Wellsville.....lv.	6 45	10 57	6 51	3 10	†3 50
East Liverpool...“	6 57	11 07	7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 07	11 18	7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 20	11 24	.....	f3 35	f4 20
Industry.....“	7 25	11 30	7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport.....“	7 34	11 40	.....	f3 53	f4 35
Beaver.....“	7 40	11 45	7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester.....“	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

†Daily Except Sunday.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

*Daily. Meals.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337 and 338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340 and 360** connect with **Nos. 335 and 337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

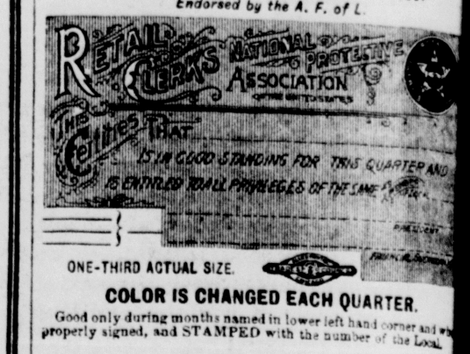
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

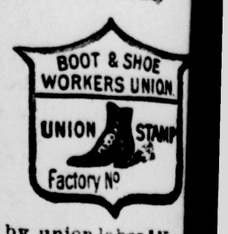


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on bright colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes the label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him. Counterfeit his labels may counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

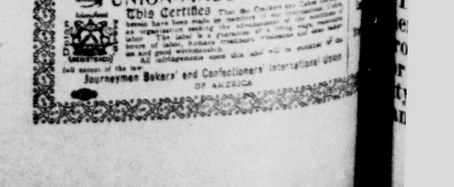
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

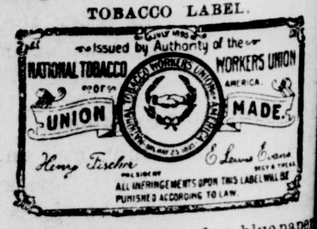
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the frame that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, can be found on all plug tobacco and cigar wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. The following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:

MR. SULLY TO RESIGN

He Will Leave the City In a Few Weeks.

HAS NO REASON TO GIVE

Nor Does He Know Whether He Will Remain In Association Work, but He Has Decided to Sever His Connection With the Local Branch at Once.

George Sully, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will in the very near future tender his resignation to the directors. Mr. Sully will give no reason for his action.

Mr. Sully came here some time ago, and has successfully conducted the work of the association, paying particular attention to the religious portion. He has been, apparently, at peace with the authorities in control, and no one suspected that he intended to resign.

When pressed for a reason by the NEWS REVIEW he simply said: "In justice to the welfare of my family I cannot remain here." He refused to explain the answer or enter into details, but steadily affirmed that he had taken the position and proposed to maintain it. Mr. Sully has not yet decided on a time when he will leave the city, but he said he would not be connected with the association after Sept. 15. He has not yet decided whether he will remain in the work, but it is probable he will, although, he stated, he had no plans whatever beyond the date when he will sever his connection with the Liverpool branch.

J. E. ANDERSON PROMOTED.

He Was Also Given a Handsome Emblem by the Daughters of America.

John E. Anderson has returned from Washington, where he attended the eighth annual convention of the Daughters of America.

There were 20 states represented at the council, and the reports showed a large increase in membership. Mr. Anderson was advanced to the office of past associate national councillor, and was presented with a handsome solid gold emblem of the order in recognition of his services while occupying the chair of associate national councillor. The next convention will be held at Bridgeport, Conn.

ONLY A FAIR CROP.

Farmers Are Not Rejoicing Over Their Wheat.

"The statement has been made that farms in this vicinity this year produced 35 bushels of wheat to the acre." said a well-known farmer to the NEWS REVIEW Saturday evening, "but the record is too high. From what I know 25 bushels to the acre is a very fair average for the farms throughout this section this year. Wheat is only a fair crop."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The City Will Have It Some Time Next Week.

The city treasury will within the next 10 days be considerably enriched.

The balance of the June taxes amounting to about $20,000 is due today, but will not arrive before next week. The treasury is almost empty, and several of the funds have been overdrawn, but the amount when apportioned will put them all in fairly good condition.

On the River.

Coal operators do not seem to be taking advantage of the present rise in the river. There is considerable coal stored in Pittsburg harbor. It is claimed that it is being held on account of a fear of a strike in the river mines. The river is slowly falling, the stage of water at the wharf registers 12.6 feet.

The following tows went down yesterday: Raymond Horner, Tornado, Rescue, Bell McGowan and Little Dick.

The river Saturday night registered 17 feet, the highest mark reached in this year.

The Avalon, Virginia and Kanawha got up on good time yesterday and all had good trips.

The former boats are down this evening and the Kanawha tomorrow night.

Attending a Convention.

Mrs. Hannah Purton left this morning for Jamestown, N. Y., where she will attend the annual convention of the Daughters of St. George. She was appointed a delegate from the lodge in this city.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

THREE FACTORS IN CUBA

Spaniards and Cubans In Their Relations to America.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Increasing Friendliness of the Conquered People to the United States—Chagrin of the Disappointed Insurgent Allies. Many Farsighted Cubans Regard Annexation as Desirable and Inevitable.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Santiago, writing under the date of July 22 about the three factors in Cuba, says:

So great has been the change of feeling in Santiago that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the insurgents has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview a little over a week ago between General Garcia and the two generals—Castillo on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander in chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years' war; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the stars and stripes floated. No property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the 30 head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter 4 miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect, in another it is farreaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba now the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' war and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Reprisals in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civic affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities. Many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is finally declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time at least.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many farsighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents in the flush of success will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation as the result of their suffering and fighting is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood in the Union. Many men are outspoken. They have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that flour brought here from the United States must pay a duty of $4.30 for a sack of 200 pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independence could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Proctor and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self government. Undoubtedly the prejudice among army officers here against the insurgents on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closed has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!
—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

Slightly Misinterpreted.

Colonel Cortijo, who spent some time as a Spanish prisoner at McPherson barracks, is not very familiar with English. This will explain his statement that when he passed through Macon he heard the people say, "Hail to Spain."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. DAYLIGHT SPECIAL.

To Cincinnati For the National Encampment.

Arrangments have been made to take G. A. R. veterans and friends to the national encampment at Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines in quick time. For their accommodation a daylight special will be run Monday, Sept. 5. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers, their families and friends who may wish to enjoy the trip to the Thirty-second National Encampment on the daylight special to join the party at any of the stations given in the following table, which includes the round trip rate and time of train:

				Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling.....	Leave	6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg.....	"	6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville..	"	6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc...	"	7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz.....	"	5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett.....	"	7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio.....	"	7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston.....	"	8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	"	8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville..	"	8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	"	8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire.....	Leave	4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport ...	"	4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	"	5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool..	Leave	5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville.....	"	5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto.....	"	6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia..	Leave	6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover..	"	6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

MR. SULLY TO RESIGN

He Will Leave the City In a Few Weeks.

HAS NO REASON TO GIVE

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Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

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That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

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Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!
—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

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			Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling.....	Leave 6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg.....	" 6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville..	" 6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc...	" 7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz.....	" 5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett.....	" 7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio.....	" 7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston.....	" 8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	" 8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville..	" 8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	" 8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire.....	Leave 4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport ...	" 4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	" 5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool..	Leave 5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville.....	" 5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto.....	" 6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia..	Leave 6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover..	" 6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

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He Will Leave the City In a Few Weeks.

HAS NO REASON TO GIVE

Nor Does He Know Whether He Will Remain In Association Work, but He Has Decided to Sever His Connection With the Local Branch at Once.

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4.75	"	Scio	"	7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston	"	8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	"	8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville	"	8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	"	8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire	Leave	4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport	"	4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	"	5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool	Leave	5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville	"	5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto	"	6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia	Leave	6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover	"	6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

A private party will be held this evening at Columbian park.

Deputy Sheriff Supplee and wife are in the city visiting friends.

Constable Miller has been sworn in as special officer at Hollow Rock.

The new jigger shop at the Laughlin pottery will be completed Wednesday.

New sidewalks are being laid today in front of the Ferguson block in the Diamond.

The work of remodeling the Little block in the Diamond will be commenced in the morning.

Miss Georgia Ikirt has returned to the city from Chautauqua where she has been for several weeks.

Frank Holroyd, of Steubenville, spent yesterday in the city. He is a prominent railroad man of that place.

The well drilled on the Russell farm by the Alum Cliff Gas company came in Saturday night with a good pressure of gas.

The Free Methodists held an interesting meeting in East Market street Saturday evening. Several converts were received.

A number of wheelmen from this place, rode to Steubenville yesterday and returned to Liverpool on the Virginia at 6 o'clock last night.

James McMillan, who had his arm broken sometime ago by falling over a culvert in Bradshaw avenue, is slowly improving, and is able to be out again.

The campmeeting services at Hollow Rock yesterday were attended by over 4,000 people, and nearly every buggy in city was engaged. The roads are in a very poor condition.

The following persons are spending a few weeks at Niagara Falls: Fred Dresler, Doctor Taylor, John Wade and William Adams, Jr. They left Saturday afternoon.

Edwin A. Herindes, of Davenport, Iowa, and B. Herindes, of Racine, Wis., are in town. They are buyers for western firms and their orders were by no means small.

Edward Kelly, who has been confined to the Allegheny general hospital for five months with hip trouble, is not improving, and but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The street force are today working in the suburbs of the city filling holes and making gutters. Many of the city hill streets would disgrace country roads and an effort will be made to repair them as soon as possible.

Miss Mary Brookes, who has been off duty for almost four months, returned to work in the telegraph office this morning. Harry Yates, who has had charge of the office during her absence, will go to the Wellsville office.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning for several months, is not improving, and this afternoon it was necessary to amputate the thumb on his left hand and a finger on his right hand, in order to prolong his life.

A young man named Staley, while riding his bicycle in East Market street Saturday, night ran into a small boy whose mother was with the Salvation Army. The boy received several small scratches but otherwise was not injured.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg passenger station at Smith's Ferry is being extensively improved. The road carpenters have been working there for several days. The most important work being done is the placing of a new roof on the building.

Thomas Lloyd returned home Saturday from Jefferson county where he attended the funeral of Peter Clinton, his brother-in-law. Deceased was 60 years old, and dropped dead Friday. He was suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

SEVENTH GREAT POWER.

Rumor That the United States Will Be So Proclaimed by European Conference.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles that at the coming conference of the six leading European powers the United States will be recognized and proclaimed as the seventh world power.

In commenting upon the resnlt of the American-Spanish war the National Zeitung says that Cuba will undoubtedly soon be made a part of the United States, but that the increase of the pauper element in the south will not be hailed with delight by the Yankees. It declares that the United States has paid a big price for its victory; that America did not need to become one of the leading powers of the world, it being that long before the war, as was demonstrated on several occasions. There were numerous bloodless conflicts with England, always victorious for America.

Another instance of the national importance of the United States, it says, was shown by the occupation of Hawaii, despite the presumptions of Japan. An American influence asserted itself in no uncertain tone in the conflicts of of the far east.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

District Meetings Tomorrow Afternoon, Preceding Convention Wednesday. Silverites Likely to Control.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 22.—The Democratic state convention will be held here this week with the usual district meetings tomorrow afternoon, the committee meetings tomorrow night and the convention proper on Wednesday. The conventions in the counties that were concluded Saturday indicate that the free silver men will control the convention, although the more conservative element has reorganized the state committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler and other counties have their seats contested and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressmen Sorg, ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling and others, while the friends of John R. McLean, who managed the last state campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the state committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is radically for free silver and for the renomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the state department as candidate for secretary of state are William Ball of Licking, Lake Jones of Wayne, H. C. De Rau of Sandusky and Thaddeus Cromley of Pickaway county.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

Bad Condition of Spanish Prisoners as Seen When Boarding the Transports at Santiago.

[Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9.—Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transports we have hired to take them home. Down on the docks, in a narrow strip of shade from a warehouse, some 200 Spanish soldiers waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much talked of Spanish hospital ship Alicante.

The men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked, weak and thin.

"We are the well men who have brought the sick into town on litters," they explained.

Down on the wharf, being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie, were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Faces that looked like death heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin, protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them three American hardtack.

Others had food hidden under their coat coverings. Their weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of the stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick, weak, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into town all day long.

Ten American ambulances have been detailed to help carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected tents on the dock, where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them.

"It was not a camp out there," said a Spanish officer; "it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty men were dying every day, and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been nearer hell than anything in the war. There are 9,000 out there yet. Only 1,000 came in today, but they won't last long. Dysentary, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

Hospital Ship Olivette Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The hospital ship Olivette, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Camp Wikoff upon orders from Washington, arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., yesterday. Captain John A. Boab, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died Aug. 19 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. James A. Perry, Company A, First Illinois volunteers, died Aug. 20 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery.

STRANGE WARFARE.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS FIGHT IN THEIR TRENCHES.

Lines Extended to Within a Short Distance of the Spanish Forts Outside Manila—A Bamboo Barricade—Dons Will Not Venture Out to Attack the Natives.

Ex-Minister John Barrett, special correspondent of the New York Journal at Manila, writing under the date of July 6, describes the Philippine insurgents' method of fighting in their trenches near Malate as follows:

The insurgents make war in such an original and interesting way that a visit to the front of their lines is well worth the time and trouble as well as the slight danger incurred. At this writing I am only 250 yards from the Spanish trenches, behind which 1,000 men are stationed, armed with the best Mauser rifles. "Ping" just went a bullet through the foliage of the overhanging bamboos. "Ping, ping, ping" go three more in succession, one striking the limb of a white gum tree about three feet over our heads.

These shots made us realize the danger of exposing ourselves to the Spanish sharpshooters, and yet showed that if we kept behind the earthworks we were comparatively safe. As we approached the advanced line of the insurgents a young boy, passing along the road which we were about to take, was shot through the hand with a Mauser bullet, which had nearly spent its force, but made a wicked wound and lodged against a bone of the fingers.

Some one suggested that the Spaniards had seen us from the walls of the fort and were getting our range, so without further argument we hurried up the road to the next and last barricade. This stretch of highway, the main one leading out of Manila, is really dangerous for passersby.

When we came up to the last barricade, we found in a bunch of thick bamboos a bastion erected by the insurgents for the use of big guns in bombarding the fort. From the hidden top of this, about eight feet above the level of the ground, we could plainly make out the Spanish trenches directly in front of us, with rifle barrels barely projecting above the earth and occasionally a hat in outline as a man moved from one spot to another. Behind this about 100 yards was the old stone fort and magazine, from the embrasured top of which a few cannon protruded.

The trenches ran at right angles to the road along which we had come and across an open field to a grove of bamboos, and then across another spread of meadow land to a fringe of trees on the shore of the bay, finally ending on the beach, where a big barricade of canoes filled with sand made an adequate protection.

Although warned by the general, Mariana Noriel, and his lieutenant colonel, Juan Cailles, who had kindly accompanied us up to the last danger point, that we would surely be fired upon by the Spaniards if we crossed the open fields without wading in the trenches half filled with the water of recent heavy rains, we braved the supposed danger and reached the fringe of woods on the bay side without apparently being seen.

Before we left we made a careful survey with our glasses of the Spanish lines and forts, so that we could report in full to Admiral Dewey and General Anderson what we had seen. Up to this time no naval or military officer of the United States has made this trip, and hence we are able to make the first reliable report.

To my mind it would seem that the best and only thing for the Spaniards to do as a matter of warfare would be to send a party of 200 men around on the flank and, surprising the insurgents, gather them in as prisoners or shoot them in their tracks. As this letter will in all probability not reach America and be published until the fate of Manila is settled I am at liberty to discuss these points. On the other hand, the rebels fight so bravely when attacked that the Spaniards are afraid to fight them, except on the defensive. These men we meet in the trenches are mild in appearance, polite in manners and gentle in movements, but I understand skillful wielders of the bolo or native knife at close quarters and not bad marksmen with rifles when trained.

When I questioned General Noriel about methods of fighting, he said that he instructed his men not to waste their ammunition and fire only when they could do some damage.

THE LADRONES.

For governor of the Ladrones: Some good Ohio man who has no objection to going away from home and staying in at night.—Washington Post.

The only American on the Ladrones was made governor. In this case the office undoubtedly had to seek the man.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is a hard task to keep an accurate tally on American territory in these days. For instance, two or three days ago we were not aware that the Ladrone islands belonged to Uncle Sam. But they did, and they do.—San Francisco Examiner.

Way Ahead.

The Chicago girl who is to marry General Merritt rather thinks herself several laps ahead of the St. Louis girl who kissed Lieutenant Hobson.—Washington Post.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Transferring of the Second Corps to Middletown Expected to Begin Today.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 22.—The movement of the Second division of the Second army corps, to which the Sixth Pennsylvania is attached, is expected to begin today from Thoroughfare Gap. This is intended to be followed by the movement of the First division, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments, from Camp Alger. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered to the new camp and a battalion of the Sixteenth has been here since Tuesday. These troops will be moved at the rate of a division a day, and by the close of the week General Graham expects to have over 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in his command.

A small sized riot occurred between some of the troops last night at High Spire, and a detail was sent from camp to quell the disturbance. Thirty-eight rioters were arrested and 40 men without passes.

MORE TRANSPORTS SAILED.

Soldiers Enroute For Manila Via Honolulu—Merriam on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with General Merriam and staff and also 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila via Honolulu yesterday. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days.

It is understood that General Merriam carries with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which post is now attached to the department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

Brigadier General King is in charge of the troops on the Arizona.

REPORTED FIVE KILLED.

General Merritt Furnished List of Killed and Seriously Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several important dispatches from General Merritt at Manila were received by the war department Saturday. In one he acknowledged receiving notification that the peace protocol had been signed; in another he briefly mentions the American losses in the storming of Manila, and in still another he reveals the terms under which the city capitulated. The first dispatch said:

"Cablegram of the 12th, directing that military operations be suspended, received on the afternoon of the 16th. Spanish commander notified. I acknowledge receipt of cablegram, same date, containing proclamation of the president."

In speaking of the American casualties, General Merritt says in another message:

"In assault on Manila, Aug. 13, General Anderson commanded division: General MacArthur, First brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: Killed—First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Cremins, Astor Battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Thollen, Twenty-third infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. Wounded—Captain Seaback, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men."

Likely Formally Annexed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Honolulu via steamer Glenfarg, which arrived Saturday, dated Aug. 11, state the formal ratification of annexation was to take place Aug. 12 and the American flag to be raised. The populace objected to a simply official ceremony, and other features were added.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Callahan and Chance: Dunn and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 7,000.

Second game—Chicago, 2 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 0 runs, 0 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Thornton and Donahue: Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, McDonald and O'day. Attendance, 10,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	69	35	.663	Pittsburg	52	52	.500
Cincinnati	67	40	.626	Phila	48	52	.480
Baltimore	62	38	.620	Wash	34	69	.379
Cleveland	61	42	.592	Brooklyn	38	68	.376
New York	59	44	.576	Louisville	39	66	.371
Chicago	58	49	.542	St Louis	30	77	.280

Games Scheduled For Today.

St. Louis at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Boston, Brooklyn at Chicago, Cleveland at New York, Louisville at Philadelphia and Pittsburg at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Toledo—Toledo, 3 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 0 runs, 4 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Ewing and Arthur; Guese and Zinram.

Second game—Toledo, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Ferguson and Arthur; Hayes and Barkley.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 15 runs, 18 hits and 2 errors; Springfield, 7 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Herbert and Cote; Dolan and Graffius.

At Dayton—Dayton, 5 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Lattimer and Rosebrough; Martin and Schregongost.

Second game—Dayton, 4 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 13 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Donahue and Rosebrough; Miller and Schregongost.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening; probably followed by showers on the lakes tonight; light southerly winds.

The Many Rich Prizes

Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck--strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

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Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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An 8 Minute Walk From the Diamond

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Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.

First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

A Point In Domestic Economy.

A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

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Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

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Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!
—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester.....“	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver .....“	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport.....“	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry .....“	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	8 48
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool...“	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville .....ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop.“	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek .....“	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville“	8 01	.....		f1 03	
Irondale .....“	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville .....“	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard .....“	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance .....{ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance .....{lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna .....“	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson.....“	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	

(f Flag stop.)

Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop..“	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek.....“	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer .....“	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire .....“	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville .....“	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto .....“	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia.....“	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville...{ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville...{lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc .....“	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant.....“	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run.....“	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland .....“	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville.....“	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.....“	9 32	4 45	8 32	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport .....“	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport .....“	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 55
Martins Ferry ...“	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 02
Yorkville .....“	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 12
Portland .....“	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 17
Rush Run.....“	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 22
Brilliant.....“	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 31
Mingo Jc .....“	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 38
Steubenville...{ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 47
Steubenville...{lv.	5 44	9 56			f4 15
Costonia.....“	f6 00	10 12			4 20
Toronto.....“	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 27
Elliottsville .....“	6 11	10 19			f4 34
Empire .....“	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 37
Port Homer.....“	f6 20	10 31			4 44
Yellow Creek.....“	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	4 50
Wellsville Shop..“	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	4 55
Wellsville .....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	4 59
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop..“	7 46			.....	
Yellow Creek .....“	7 52			.....	
Hammondsville“	8 01			3 22	
Irondale .....“	8 06			3 27	
Salineville.....“	8 25			3 45	
Bayard .....“	9 09			4 27	
Alliance .....{ar.	9 40			4 55	
Alliance .....{lv.	10 05			5 10	
Ravenna .....“	10 40			5 45	
Hudson.....“	11 02			6 05	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10			6 25	

Nos. 336 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pittsburg, with through trains East.

†Daily except Sunday. •Daily. |Meals.

Wellsville.....lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	
East Liverpool...“	6 57	11 07		7 00	
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 07	11 18		7 08	
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 20	11 24		.....	
Industry .....“	7 25	11 30		7 22	
Vanport .....“	7 34	11 40		.....	
Beaver .....“	7 40	11 45		7 36	
Rochester .....“	7 50	11 50		7 42	
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	
	AM	PM		PM	PM

	342 AM
Wellsville.....lv.	3 05
Wellsville Shop..“	.....
Yellow Creek.....“	.....
Hammondsville“	3 22
Irondale .....“	3 27
Salineville.....“	3 45
Bayard .....“	4 27
Alliance .....{ar.	4 55
Alliance .....{lv.	5 10
Ravenna .....“	5 45
Hudson.....“	6 05
Cleveland.....ar.	6 25
Wellsville.....lv.	•3 50
East Liverpool...“	4 01
Smiths Ferry.....“	4 12
Cooks Ferry.....“	f4 20
Industry .....“	4 25
Vanport .....“	f4 35
Beaver .....“	4 40
Rochester .....“	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	5 40
	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337 and 338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340 and 360** connect with **Nos. 335 and 337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

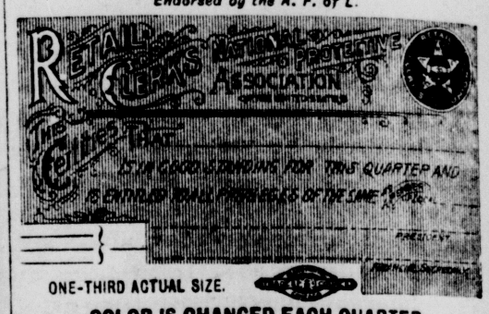
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

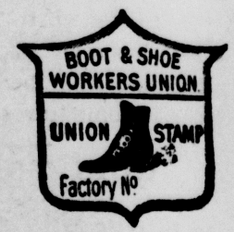


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

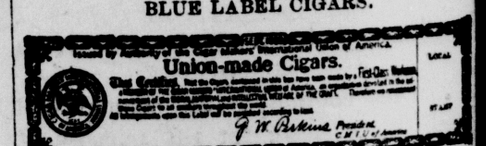
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



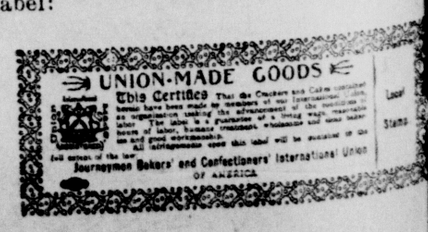
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and crackers' Label:



ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.

First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

A Point In Domestic Economy.

A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

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The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
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—New York Truth.

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Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance ..... ar.	9 40	4 33	f Flag stop.	2 30	
Alliance ..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville .....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer ..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire ..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville ..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto ..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc ..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland ..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport ..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport ..... "	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 55
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	f3 02
Yorkville ..... "	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 12
Portland ..... "	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 17
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 22
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 30
Mingo Jc ..... "	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 37
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 46
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12			f4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville ..... "	6 11	10 19			f4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31			4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37	6 33		4 44
Wellsville Shop. "	6 31	10 42	6 38		4 50
Wellsville .....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46				
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52				
Hammondsville "	8 01				
Irondale ..... "	8 06				22
Salineville..... "	8 25				38
Bayard ..... "	9 09				4 10
Alliance ..... ar.	9 40				4 33
Alliance ..... lv.	10 05				4 38
Ravenna ..... "	10 40				5 06
Hudson..... "	11 02				5 25
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10				6 25
Wellsville .....lv.	6 45	10 57	6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07	7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18	7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24	.....	f3 38	f4 20
Industry ..... "	7 25	11 30	7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport ..... "	7 34	11 40	.....	3 53	f4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45	7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester ..... "	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday. *Daily. |Meals.

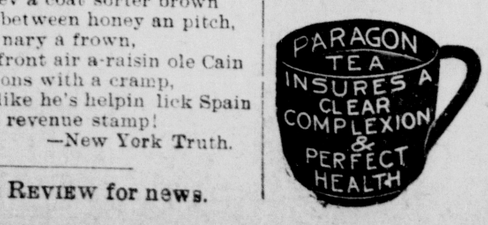
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



IS YOUR HEAD CLEAR? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

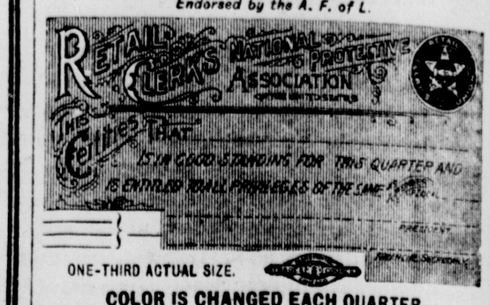
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

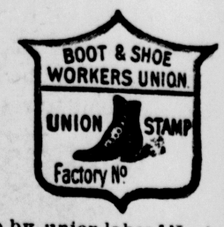


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

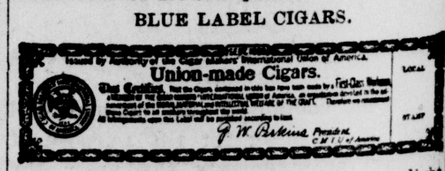
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

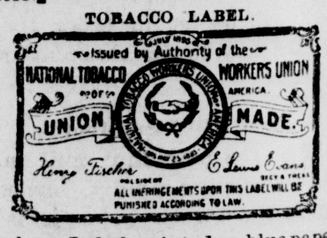
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

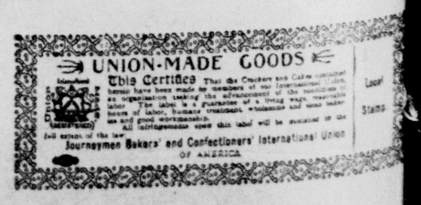
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



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ONLY A FAIR CROP.

Farmers Are Not Rejoicing Over Their Wheat.

"The statement has been made that farms in this vicinity this year produced 35 bushels of wheat to the acre." said a well-known farmer to the NEWS REVIEW Saturday evening, "but the record is too high. From what I know 25 bushels to the acre is a very fair average for the farms throughout this section this year. Wheat is only a fair crop."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The City Will Have It Some Time Next Week.

The city treasury will within the next 10 days be considerably enriched.

The balance of the June taxes amounting to about $20,000 is due today, but will not arrive before next week. The treasury is almost empty, and several of the funds have been overdrawn, but the amount when apportioned will put them all in fairly good condition.

On the River.

Coal operators do not seem to be taking advantage of the present rise in the river. There is considerable coal stored in Pittsburg harbor. It is claimed that it is being held on account of a fear of a strike in the river mines. The river is slowly falling, the stage of water at the wharf registers 12.6 feet.

The following tows went down yesterday: Raymond Horner, Tornado, Rescue, Bell McGowan and Little Dick.

The river Saturday night registered 17 feet, the highest mark reached in this rise.

The Avalon, Virginia and Kanawha got up on good time yesterday and all had good trips.

The former boats are down this evening and the Kanawha tomorrow night.

Attending a Convention.

Mrs. Hannah Purton left this morning for Jamestown, N. Y,, where she will attend the annual convention of the Daughters of St. George. She was appointed a delegate from the lodge in this city.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

THREE FACTORS IN CUBA

Spaniards and Cubans In Their Relations to America.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Increasing Friendliness of the Conquered People to the United States—Chagrin of the Disappointed Insurgent Allies. Many Farsighted Cubans Regard Annexation as Desirable and Inevitable.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Santiago, writing under the date of July 22 about the three factors in Cuba, says:

So great has been the change of feeling in Santiago that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the insurgents has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview a little over a week ago between General Garcia and the two generals—Castillo on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander in chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years' war; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the stars and stripes floated. No property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the 30 head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter 4 miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect, in another it is farreaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba now the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' war and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Reprisals in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civic affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities. Many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is finally declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time at least.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many farsighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents in the flush of success will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation as the result of their suffering and fighting is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood in the Union. Many men are outspoken. They have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that flour brought here from the United States must pay a duty of $4.30 for a sack of 200 pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independence could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Proctor and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self government. Undoubtedly the prejudice among army officers here against the insurgents on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closed has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!

—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

Slightly Misinterpreted.

Colonel Cortijo, who spent some time as a Spanish prisoner at McPherson barracks, is not very familiar with English. This will explain his statement that when he passed through Macon he heard the people say, "Hail to Spain."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. DAYLIGHT SPECIAL

To Cincinnati For the National Encampment.

Arrangments have been made to take G. A. R. veterans and friends to the national encampment at Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines in quick time. For their accommodation a daylight special will be run Monday, Sept. 5. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers, their families and friends who may wish to enjoy the trip to the Thirty-second National Encampment on the daylight special to join the party at any of the stations given in the following table, which includes the round trip rate and time of train:

			Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling.....	Leave 6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg.....	" 6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville..	" 6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc...	" 7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz.....	" 5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett.....	" 7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio.....	" 7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston.....	" 8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	" 8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville..	" 8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	" 8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire.....	Leave 4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport ...	" 4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	" 5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool..	Leave 5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville.....	" 5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto.....	" 6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia..	Leave 6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover..	" 6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

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ONLY A FAIR CROP.

Farmers Are Not Rejoicing Over Their Wheat.

"The statement has been made that farms in this vicinity this year produced 35 bushels of wheat to the acre," said a well-known farmer to the NEWS REVIEW Saturday evening, "but the record is too high. From what I know 25 bushels to the acre is a very fair average for the farms throughout this section this year. Wheat is only a fair crop."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The City Will Have It Some Time Next Week.

The city treasury will within the next 10 days be considerably enriched.

The balance of the June taxes amounting to about $20,000 is due today, but will not arrive before next week. The treasury is almost empty, and several of the funds have been overdrawn, but the amount when apportioned will put them all in fairly good condition.

On the River.

Coal operators do not seem to be taking advantage of the present rise in the river. There is considerable coal stored in Pittsburg harbor. It is claimed that it is being held on account of a fear of a strike in the river mines. The river is slowly falling, the stage of water at the wharf registers 12.6 feet.

The following tows went down yesterday: Raymond Horner, Tornado, Rescue, Bell McGowan and Little Dick.

The river Saturday night registered 17 feet, the highest mark reached in this rise.

The Avalon, Virginia and Kanawha got up on good time yesterday and all had good trips.

The former boats are down this evening and the Kanawha tomorrow night.

Attending a Convention.

Mrs. Hannah Purton left this morning for Jamestown, N. Y,, where she will attend the annual convention of the Daughters of St. George. She was appointed a delegate from the lodge in this city.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

THREE FACTORS IN CUBA

Spaniards and Cubans In Their Relations to America.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Increasing Friendliness of the Conquered People to the United States—Chagrin of the Disappointed Insurgent Allies. Many Farsighted Cubans Regard Annexation as Desirable and Inevitable.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Santiago, writing under the date of July 22 about the three factors in Cuba, says:

So great has been the change of feeling in Santiago that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the insurgents has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview a little over a week ago between General Garcia and the two generals—Castillo on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander in chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years' war; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the stars and stripes floated. No property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the 30 head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter 4 miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect, in another it is farreaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba now the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' war and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Reprisals in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civic affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities. Many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is finally declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time at least.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many farsighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents in the flush of success will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation as the result of their suffering and fighting is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood in the Union. Many men are outspoken. They have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that flour brought here from the United States must pay a duty of $4.30 for a sack of 200 pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independence could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Proctor and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self government. Undoubtedly the prejudice among army officers here against the insurgents on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closed has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!
—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

Slightly Misinterpreted.

Colonel Cortijo, who spent some time as a Spanish prisoner at McPherson barracks, is not very familiar with English. This will explain his statement that when he passed through Macon he heard the people say, "Hail to Spain."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. DAYLIGHT SPECIAL

To Cincinnati For the National Encampment.

Arrangments have been made to take G. A. R. veterans and friends to the national encampment at Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines in quick time. For their accommodation a daylight special will be run Monday, Sept. 5. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers, their families and friends who may wish to enjoy the trip to the Thirty-second National Encampment on the daylight special to join the party at any of the stations given in the following table, which includes the round trip rate and time of train:

				Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling	Leave	6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg	"	6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville	"	6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc	"	7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz	"	5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett	"	7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio	"	7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston	"	8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	"	8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville	"	8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	"	8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire	Leave	4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport	"	4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	"	5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool	Leave	5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville	"	5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto	"	6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia	Leave	6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover	"	6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

A private party will be held this evening at Columbian park.

Deputy Sheriff Supplee and wife are in the city visiting friends.

Constable Miller has been sworn in as special officer at Hollow Rock.

The new jigger shop at the Laughlin pottery will be completed Wednesday.

New sidewalks are being laid today in front of the Ferguson block in the Diamond.

The work of remodeling the Little block in the Diamond will be commenced in the morning.

Miss Georgia Ikirt has returned to the city from Chautauqua where she has been for several weeks.

Frank Holroyd, of Steubenville, spent yesterday in the city. He is a prominent railroad man of that place.

The well drilled on the Russell farm by the Alum Cliff Gas company came in Saturday night with a good pressure of gas.

The Free Methodists held an interesting meeting in East Market street Saturday evening. Several converts were received.

A number of wheelmen from this place, rode to Steubenville yesterday and returned to Liverpool on the Virginia at 6 o'clock last night.

James McMillan, who had his arm broken sometime ago by falling over a culvert in Bradshaw avenue, is slowly improving, and is able to be out again.

The campmeeting services at Hollow Rock yesterday were attended by over 4,000 people, and nearly every buggy in city was engaged. The roads are in a very poor condition.

The following persons are spending a few weeks at Niagara Falls: Fred Dresler, Doctor Taylor, John Wade and William Adams, Jr. They left Saturday afternoon.

Edwin A. Herindes, of Davenport, Iowa, and B. Herindes, of Racine, Wis., are in town. They are buyers for western firms and their orders were by no means small.

Edward Kelly, who has been confined to the Allegheny general hospital for five months with hip trouble, is not improving, and but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The street force are today working in the suburbs of the city filling holes and making gutters. Many of the city hill streets would disgrace country roads and an effort will be made to repair them as soon as possible.

Miss Mary Brookes, who has been off duty for almost four months, returned to work in the telegraph office this morning. Harry Yates, who has had charge of the office during her absence, will go to the Wellsville office.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning for several months, is not improving, and this afternoon it was necessary to amputate the thumb on his left hand and a finger on his right hand, in order to prolong his life.

A young man named Staley, while riding his bicycle in East Market street Saturday, night ran into a small boy whose mother was with the Salvation Army. The boy received several small scratches but otherwise was not injured.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg passenger station at Smith's Ferry is being extensively improved. The road carpenters have been working there for several days. The most important work being done is the placing of a new roof on the building.

Thomas Lloyd returned home Saturday from Jefferson county where he attended the funeral of Peter Clinton, his brother-in-law. Deceased was 60 years old, and dropped dead Friday. He was suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

SEVENTH GREAT POWER.

Rumor That the United States Will Be So Proclaimed by European Conference.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles that at the coming conference of the six leading European powers the United States will be recognized and proclaimed as the seventh world power.

In commenting upon the resnlt of the American-Spanish war the National Zeitung says that Cuba will undoubtedly soon be made a part of the United States, but that the increase of the pauper element in the south will not be hailed with delight by the Yankees. It declares that the United States has paid a big price for its victory; that America did not need to become one of the leading powers of the world, it being that long before the war, as was demonstrated on several occasions. There were numerous bloodless conflicts with England, always victorious for America.

Another instance of the national importance of the United States, it says, was shown by the occupation of Hawaii, despite the presumptions of Japan. An American influence asserted itself in no uncertain tone in the conflicts of of the far east.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

District Meetings Tomorrow Afternoon, Preceding Convention Wednesday. Silverites Likely to Control.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 22.—The Democratic state convention will be held here this week with the usual district meetings tomorrow afternoon, the committee meetings tomorrow night and the convention proper on Wednesday. The conventions in the counties that were concluded Saturday indicate that the free silver men will control the convention, although the more conservative element has reorganized the state committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler and other counties have their seats contested and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressmen Sorg, ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling and others, while the friends of John R. McLean, who managed the last state campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the state committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is radically for free silver and for the renomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the state department as candidate for secretary of state are William Ball of Licking, Lake Jones of Wayne, H. C. De Rau of Sandusky and Thaddeus Cromley of Pickaway county.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

Bad Condition of Spanish Prisoners as Seen When Boarding the Transports at Santiago.

[Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9.—Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transports we have hired to take them home. Down on the docks, in a narrow strip of shade from a warehouse, some 200 Spanish soldiers waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much talked of Spanish hospital ship Alicante.

The men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked, weak and thin.

"We are the well men who have brought the sick into town on litters," they explained.

Down on the wharf, being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie, were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Faces that looked like death heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin, protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them three American hardtack.

Others had food hidden under their coat coverings. Their weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of the stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick, weak, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into town all day long.

Ten American ambulances have been detailed to help carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected tents on the dock, where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them.

"It was not a camp out there," said a Spanish officer; "it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty men were dying every day, and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been nearer hell than anything in the war. There are 9,000 out there yet. Only 1,000 came in today, but they won't last long. Dysentary, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

Hospital Ship Olivette Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The hospital ship Olivette, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Camp Wikoff upon orders from Washington, arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., yesterday. Captain John A. Boab, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died Aug. 19 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. James A. Perry, Company A, First Illinois volunteers, died Aug. 20 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery.

STRANGE WARFARE.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS FIGHT IN THEIR TRENCHES.

Lines Extended to Within a Short Distance of the Spanish Forts Outside Manila—A Bamboo Barricade—Dons Will Not Venture Out to Attack the Natives.

Ex-Minister John Barrett, special correspondent of the New York Journal at Manila, writing under the date of July 6, describes the Philippine insurgents' method of fighting in their trenches near Malate as follows:

The insurgents make war in such an original and interesting way that a visit to the front of their lines is well worth the time and trouble as well as the slight danger incurred. At this writing I am only 250 yards from the Spanish trenches, behind which 1,000 men are stationed, armed with the best Mauser rifles. "Ping" just went a bullet through the foliage of the overhanging bamboos. "Ping, ping, ping" go three more in succession, one striking the limb of a white gum tree about three feet over our heads.

These shots made us realize the danger of exposing ourselves to the Spanish sharpshooters, and yet showed that if we kept behind the earthworks we were comparatively safe. As we approached the advanced line of the insurgents a young boy, passing along the road which we were about to take, was shot through the hand with a Mauser bullet, which had nearly spent its force, but made a wicked wound and, lodged against a bone of the fingers.

Some one suggested that the Spaniards had seen us from the walls of the fort and were getting our range, so without further argument we hurried up the road to the next and last barricade. This stretch of highway, the main one leading out of Manila, is really dangerous for passersby.

When we came up to the last barricade, we found in a bunch of thick bamboos a bastion erected by the insurgents for the use of big guns in bombarding the fort. From the hidden top of this, about eight feet above the level of the ground, we could plainly make out the Spanish trenches directly in front of us, with rifle barrels barely projecting above the earth and occasionally a hat in outline as a man moved from one spot to another. Behind this about 100 yards was the old stone fort and magazine, from the embrasured top of which a few cannon protruded.

The trenches ran at right angles to the road along which we had come and across an open field to a grove of bamboos, and then across another spread of meadow land to a fringe of trees on the shore of the bay, finally ending on the beach, where a big barricade of canoes filled with sand made an adequate protection.

Although warned by the general, Mariana Noriel, and his lieutenant colonel, Juan Cailles, who had kindly accompanied us up to the last danger point, that we would surely be fired upon by the Spaniards if we crossed the open fields without wading in the trenches half filled with the water of recent heavy rains, we braved the supposed danger and reached the fringe of woods on the bay side without apparently being seen.

Before we left we made a careful survey with our glasses of the Spanish lines and forts, so that we could report in full to Admiral Dewey and General Anderson what we had seen. Up to this time no naval or military officer of the United States has made this trip, and hence we are able to make the first reliable report.

To my mind it would seem that the best and only thing for the Spaniards to do as a matter of warfare would be to send a party of 200 men around on the flank and, surprising the insurgents, gather them in as prisoners or shoot them in their tracks. As this letter will in all probability not reach America and be published until the fate of Manila is settled I am at liberty to discuss these points. On the other hand, the rebels fight so bravely when attacked that the Spaniards are afraid to fight them, except on the defensive. These men we meet in the trenches are mild in appearance, polite in manners and gentle in movements, but I understand skillful wielders of the bolo or native knife at close quarters and not bad marksmen with rifles when trained.

When I questioned General Noriel about methods of fighting, he said that he instructed his men not to waste their ammunition and fire only when they could do some damage.

THE LADRONES.

For governor of the Ladrones: Some good Ohio man who has no objection to going away from home and staying in at night.—Washington Post.

The only American on the Ladrones was made governor. In this case the office undoubtedly had to seek the man.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is a hard task to keep an accurate tally on American territory in these days. For instance, two or three days ago we were not aware that the Ladrone islands belonged to Uncle Sam. But they did, and they do.—San Francisco Examiner.

Way Ahead.

The Chicago girl who is to marry General Merritt rather thinks herself several laps ahead of the St. Louis girl who kissed Lieutenant Hobson.—Washington Post.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Transferring of the Second Corps to Middletown Expected to Begin Today.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 22.—The movement of the Second division of the Second army corps, to which the Sixth Pennsylvania is attached, is expected to begin today from Thoroughfare Gap. This is intended to be followed by the movement of the First division, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments, from Camp Alger. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered to the new camp and a battalion of the Sixteenth has been here since Tuesday. These troops will be moved at the rate of a division a day, and by the close of the week General Graham expects to have over 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in his command.

A small sized riot occurred between some of the troops last night at High Spire, and a detail was sent from camp to quell the disturbance. Thirty-eight rioters were arrested and 40 men without passes.

MORE TRANSPORTS SAILED.

Soldiers Enroute For Manila Via Honolulu—Merriam on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with General Merriam and staff and also 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila via Honolulu yesterday. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days.

It is understood that General Merriam carries with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which post is now attached to the department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

Brigadier General King is in charge of the troops on the Arizona.

REPORTED FIVE KILLED.

General Merritt Furnished List of Killed and Seriously Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several important dispatches from General Merritt at Manila were received by the war department Saturday. In one he acknowledged receiving notification that the peace protocol had been signed; in another he briefly mentions the American losses in the storming of Manila, and in still another he reveals the terms under which the city capitulated. The first dispatch said:

"Cablegram of the 12th, directing that military operations be suspended, received on the afternoon of the 16th. Spanish commander notified. I acknowledge receipt of cablegram, same date, containing proclamation of the president."

In speaking of the American casualties, General Merritt says in another message:

"In assault on Manila, Aug. 13, General Anderson commanded division: General MacArthur, First brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: Killed—First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Cremins, Astor Battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Thollen, Twenty-third infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. Wounded—Captain Seaback, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men."

Likely Formally Annexed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Honolulu via steamer Glenfarg, which arrived Saturday, dated Aug. 11, state the formal ratification of annexation was to take place Aug. 12 and the American flag to be raised. The populace objected to a simply official ceremony, and other features were added.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Callahan and Chance: Dunn and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 7,000.

Second game—Chicago, 2 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 0 runs, 0 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Thornton and Donahue: Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, McDonald and O'day. Attendance, 10,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	69	35	.663	Pittsburg	52	52	.500
Cincinnati	67	40	.626	Phila	48	52	.480
Baltimore	62	38	.620	Wash	34	69	.379
Cleveland	61	42	.592	Brooklyn	38	68	.376
New York	59	44	.576	Louisville	39	66	.371
Chicago	58	49	.542	St Louis	30	77	.280

Games Scheduled For Today.

St. Louis at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Boston, Brooklyn at Chicago, Cleveland at New York, Louisville at Philadelphia and Pittsburg at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Toledo—Toledo, 3 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 0 runs, 4 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Ewing and Arthur; Guese and Zinram.

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Second game—Dayton, 4 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 13 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Donahue and Rosebrough; S. Miller and Schrecongost.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening; probably followed by showers on the lakes tonight; light southerly winds.

The Many Rich Prizes

Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck--strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

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Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - $100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

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193 Washington Street.

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will take you to the Huston Lots—the best Low Priced ones in the city—$1.25 to $300 eache.

TERMS EASY.

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RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

A private party will be held this evening at Columbian park.

Deputy Sheriff Supplee and wife are in the city visiting friends.

Constable Miller has been sworn in as special officer at Hollow Rock.

The new jigger shop at the Laughlin pottery will be completed Wednesday.

New sidewalks are being laid today in front of the Ferguson block in the Diamond.

The work of remodeling the Little block in the Diamond will be commenced in the morning.

Miss Georgia Ikirt has returned to the city from Chautauqua where she has been for several weeks.

Frank Holroyd, of Steubenville, spent yesterday in the city. He is a prominent railroad man of that place.

The well drilled on the Russell farm by the Alum Cliff Gas company came in Saturday night with a good pressure of gas.

The Free Methodists held an interesting meeting in East Market street Saturday evening. Several converts were received.

A number of wheelmen from this place, rode to Steubenville yesterday and returned to Liverpool on the Virginia at 6 o'clock last night.

James McMillan, who had his arm broken sometime ago by falling over a culvert in Bradshaw avenue, is slowly improving, and is able to be out again.

The campmeeting services at Hollow Rock yesterday were attended by over 4,000 people, and nearly every buggy in city was engaged. The roads are in a very poor condition.

The following persons are spending a few weeks at Niagara Falls: Fred Dresler, Doctor Taylor, John Wade and William Adams, Jr. They left Saturday afternoon.

Edwin A. Herindes, of Davenport, Iowa, and B. Herindes, of Racine, Wis., are in town. They are buyers for western firms and their orders were by no means small.

Edward Kelly, who has been confined to the Allegheny general hospital for five months with hip trouble, is not improving, and but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The street force are today working in the suburbs of the city filling holes and making gutters. Many of the city hill streets would disgrace country roads and an effort will be made to repair them as soon as possible.

Miss Mary Brookes, who has been off duty for almost four months, returned to work in the telegraph office this morning. Harry Yates, who has had charge of the office during her absence, will go to the Wellsville office.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning for several months, is not improving, and this afternoon it was necessary to amputate the thumb on his left hand and a finger on his right hand, in order to prolong his life.

A young man named Staley, while riding his bicycle in East Market street Saturday, night ran into a small boy whose mother was with the Salvation Army. The boy received several small scratches but otherwise was not injured.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg passenger station at Smith's Ferry is being extensively improved. The road carpenters have been working there for several days. The most important work being done is the placing of a new roof on the building.

Thomas Lloyd returned home Saturday from Jefferson county where he attended the funeral of Peter Clinton, his brother-in-law. Deceased was 60 years old, and dropped dead Friday. He was suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

SEVENTH GREAT POWER.

Rumor That the United States Will Be So Proclaimed by European Conference.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles that at the coming conference of the six leading European powers the United States will be recognized and proclaimed as the seventh world power.

In commenting upon the resnlt of the American-Spanish war the National Zeitung says that Cuba will undoubtedly soon be made a part of the United States, but that the increase of the pauper element in the south will not be hailed with delight by the Yankees. It declares that the United States has paid a big price for its victory; that America did not need to become one of the leading powers of the world, it being that long before the war, as was demonstrated on several occasions. There were numerous bloodless conflicts with England, always victorious for America.

Another instance of the national importance of the United States, it says, was shown by the occupation of Hawaii, despite the presumptions of Japan. An American influence asserted itself in no uncertain tone in the conflicts of of the far east.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

District Meetings Tomorrow Afternoon Preceding Convention Wednesday.

Silverites Likely to Control.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 22.—The Democratic state convention will be held here this week with the usual district meetings tomorrow afternoon, the committee meetings tomorrow night and the convention proper on Wednesday. The conventions in the counties that were concluded Saturday indicate that the free silver men will control the convention, although the more conservative element has reorganized the state committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler and other counties have their seats contested and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressmen Sorg, ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling and others, while the friends of John R. McLean, who managed the last state campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the state committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is radically for free silver and for the renomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the state department as candidate for secretary of state are William Ball of Licking, Lake Jones of Wayne, H. C. De Rau of Sandusky and Thaddeus Cromley of Pickaway county.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

Sad Condition of Spanish Prisoners as Seen When Boarding the Transports at Santiago.

[Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9.—Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transports we have hired to take them home. Down on the docks, in a narrow strip of shade from a warehouse, some 200 Spanish soldiers waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much talked of Spanish hospital ship Alicante.

The men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked, weak and thin.

"We are the well men who have brought the sick into town on litters," they explained.

Down on the wharf, being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie, were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Faces that looked like death heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin, protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them three American hardtack.

Others had food hidden under their coat coverings. Their weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of the stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick, weak, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into town all day long.

Ten American ambulances have been detailed to help carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected tents on the dock, where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them.

"It was not a camp out there," said a Spanish officer; "it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty men were dying every day, and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been nearer hell than anything in the war. There are 9,000 out there yet. Only 1,000 came in today, but they won't last long. Dysentary, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

Hospital Ship Olivette Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The hospital ship Olivette, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Camp Wikoff upon orders from Washington, arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., yesterday. Captain John A. Boab, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died Aug. 19 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. James A. Perry, Company A, First Illinois volunteers, died Aug. 20 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery.

STRANGE WARFARE.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS FIGHT IN THEIR TRENCHES.

Lines Extended to Within a Short Distance of the Spanish Forts Outside Manila—A Bamboo Barricade—Dons Will Not Venture Out to Attack the Natives.

Ex-Minister John Barrett, special correspondent of the New York Journal at Manila, writing under the date of July 6, describes the Philippine insurgents' method of fighting in their trenches near Malate as follows:

The insurgents make war in such an original and interesting way that a visit to the front of their lines is well worth the time and trouble as well as the slight danger incurred. At this writing I am only 250 yards from the Spanish trenches, behind which 1,000 men are stationed, armed with the best Mauser rifles. "Ping" just went a bullet through the foliage of the overhanging bamboos. "Ping, ping, ping" go three more in succession, one striking the limb of a white gum tree about three feet over our heads.

These shots made us realize the danger of exposing ourselves to the Spanish sharpshooters, and yet showed that if we kept behind the earthworks we were comparatively safe. As we approached the advanced line of the insurgents a young boy, passing along the road which we were about to take, was shot through the hand with a Mauser bullet, which had nearly spent its force, but made a wicked wound and lodged against a bone of the fingers.

Some one suggested that the Spaniards had seen us from the walls of the fort and were getting our range, so without further argument we hurried up the road to the next and last barricade. This stretch of highway, the main one leading out of Manila, is really dangerous for passersby.

When we came up to the last barricade, we found in a bunch of thick bamboos a bastion erected by the insurgents for the use of big guns in bombarding the fort. From the hidden top of this, about eight feet above the level of the ground, we could plainly make out the Spanish trenches directly in front of us, with rifle barrels barely projecting above the earth and occasionally a hat in outline as a man moved from one spot to another. Behind this about 100 yards was the old stone fort and magazine, from the embrasured top of which a few cannon protruded.

The trenches ran at right angles to the road along which we had come and across an open field to a grove of bamboos, and then across another spread of meadow land to a fringe of trees on the shore of the bay, finally ending on the beach, where a big barricade of canoes filled with sand made an adequate protection.

Although warned by the general, Mariana Noriel, and his lieutenant colonel, Juan Cailles, who had kindly accompanied us up to the last danger point, that we would surely be fired upon by the Spaniards if we crossed the open fields without wading in the trenches half filled with the water of recent heavy rains, we braved the supposed danger and reached the fringe of woods on the bay side without apparently being seen.

Before we left we made a careful survey with our glasses of the Spanish lines and forts, so that we could report in full to Admiral Dewey and General Anderson what we had seen. Up to this time no naval or military officer of the United States has made this trip, and hence we are able to make the first reliable report.

To my mind it would seem that the best and only thing for the Spaniards to do as a matter of warfare would be to send a party of 200 men around on the flank and, surprising the insurgents, gather them in as prisoners or shoot them in their tracks. As this letter will in all probability not reach America and be published until the fate of Manila is settled I am at liberty to discuss these points. On the other hand, the rebels fight so bravely when attacked that the Spaniards are afraid to fight them, except on the defensive. These men we meet in the trenches are mild in appearance, polite in manners and gentle in movements, but I understand skillful wielders of the bolo or native knife at close quarters and not bad marksmen with rifles when trained.

When I questioned General Noriel about methods of fighting, he said that he instructed his men not to waste their ammunition and fire only when they could do some damage.

THE LADRONES.

For governor of the Ladrones: Some good Ohio man who has no objection to going away from home and staying in at night.—Washington Post.

The only American on the Ladrones was made governor. In this case the office undoubtedly had to seek the man.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is a hard task to keep an accurate tally on American territory in these days. For instance, two or three days ago we were not aware that the Ladrone islands belonged to Uncle Sam. But they did, and they do.—San Francisco Examiner.

Way Ahead.

The Chicago girl who is to marry General Merritt rather thinks herself several laps ahead of the St. Louis girl who kissed Lieutenant Hobson.—Washington Post.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Transferring of the Second Corps to Middletown Expected to Begin Today.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 22.—The movement of the Second division of the Second army corps, to which the Sixth Pennsylvania is attached, is expected to begin today from Thoroughfare Gap. This is intended to be followed by the movement of the First division, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments, from Camp Alger. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered to the new camp and a battalion of the Sixteenth has been here since Tuesday. These troops will be moved at the rate of a division a day, and by the close of the week General Graham expects to have over 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in his command.

A small sized riot occurred between some of the troops last night at High Spire, and a detail was sent from camp to quell the disturbance. Thirty-eight rioters were arrested and 40 men without passes.

MORE TRANSPORTS SAILED.

Soldiers Enroute For Manila Via Honolulu—Merriam on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with General Merriam and staff and also 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila via Honolulu yesterday. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days.

It is understood that General Merriam carries with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which post is now attached to the department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

Brigadier General King is in charge of the troops on the Arizona.

REPORTED FIVE KILLED.

General Merritt Furnished List of Killed and Seriously Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several important dispatches from General Merritt at Manila were received by the war department Saturday. In one he acknowledged receiving notification that the peace protocol had been signed; in another he briefly mentions the American losses in the storming of Manila, and in still another he reveals the terms under which the city capitulated. The first dispatch said:

"Cablegram of the 12th, directing that military operations be suspended, received on the afternoon of the 16th. Spanish commander notified. I acknowledge receipt of cablegram, same date, containing proclamation of the president."

In speaking of the American casualties, General Merritt says in another message:

"In assault on Manila, Aug. 13, General Anderson commanded division: General MacArthur, First brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: Killed—First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Cremins, Astor Battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Thollen, Twenty-third infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. Wounded—Captain Seaback, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men."

Likely Formally Annexed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Honolulu via steamer Glenfarg, which arrived Saturday, dated Aug. 11, state the formal ratification of annexation was to take place Aug. 12 and the American flag to be raised. The populace objected to a simply official ceremony, and other features were added.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Callahan and Chance: Dunn and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 7,000.

Second game—Chicago, 2 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 0 runs, 0 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Thornton and Donahue: Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, McDonald and O'day. Attendance, 10.000.

Saturday's League Games.

Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston.....	69	35	.663	Pittsburg..	52	52	.500
Cincinnati.	67	40	.626	Phila.....	48	52	.480
Baltimore.	62	38	.620	Wash.....	34	69	.379
Cleveland..	61	42	.592	Brooklyn...	38	68	.376
New York.	59	44	.576	Louisville..	39	66	.371
Chicago....	58	49	.542	St Louis...	30	77	.280

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EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 63. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1898. TWO CENTS

ALGER'S DEFENSE

Made Public In a Letter to Chauncey M. Depew.

HIS TASK WAS IMMENSE.

Had to Get Thousands of Volunteers Ready to Fight.

SHAFTER'S STROKE A FINE ONE.

Hurried Forward to Attack the Spaniards While His Men Were Still Vigorous—The Result a Great Victory. Thought the Sick Men Had Yellow Fever and For This Reason Did Not Hurry Them North—Some of the Sickness In Army Camps Due to Carelessness of Officers and Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has received a letter from Secretary of War Alger and has consented to its publication. The letter which was written in reply to a request for information on the subjects referred to said in part:

"As you know, when war was declared, there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store. That this was successfully accomplished, with very few accidents, is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army (which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared), made a total of 268,500 men. To accomplish all in so short a time has been a great work. Of course gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure under untrained regimental and company commanders—I mean in actual field duty—the lack of knowledge as to sanitary conditions to be observed, the carelessness in not observing instructions which were furnished as to proper care of the men, has added greatly to the work of the medical department."

He said further:

"There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health until it is gone. Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease. Every effort has been made from the beginning to furnish every camp with all appliances asked for, but of course the commanding officers in the field are the ones who have the direct charge of these men. For instance, one army corps commander has given orders and enforces them, respecting sanitary affairs, and he has today but a fraction over 2 per cent on the sick list. Others have been less successful, and the consequence is typhoid and other fevers have been bred and spread to a considerable extent.

"Concerning the Santiago campaign, when the ships left Tampa they had on board three months' provisions and an abundance of hospital supplies. They had lighters to unload with at point of debarkation. These lighters were lost in severe storms on the way. As soon as we were notified of the fact two tows of lighters were sent from Mobile and New Orleans, which were also overtaken by storm and lost. The navy supplied us with lighters and one of these was wrecked. The army disembarked, getting off a portion of its supplies and medical stores, and immediately marched to the front to fight the Spaniards. The great difficulty of landing supplies subsequently was the wind sprang up every morning at 10 and made a high surf, rendering almost impossible the use of small boats with one lighter, which was all they had left for this purpose.

"Of the packers who were employed, 60 per cent soon fell sick, and heavy rains falling every day, the roads (if they could be called such) became impassable for vehicles. Pack animals had to be employed to carry food to the army, which being extended to the right around Santiago increased the distance from the coast every day, and made the task more difficult. However, the result and the subsequent sickness that has broken out in the army showed the great wisdom of General Shafter in moving forward to make the attack while his men were in vigor. It was a movement bordering on audacity, but it succeeded and the persistence of the attack, I have no doubt, greatly disheartened the Spaniards. The result was one of the greatest victories for the men engaged of modern warfare. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the attacking force by nearly two to one.

"When yellow fever broke out and the fever increased into the thousand, it was for a time supposed that it was principally yellow fever. The bringing troops north at once after the surrender, under such conditions, would have been certain death to a vast number, but, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that very few of these cases comparatively were yellow fever, when it was at once decided to bring the army home as speedily as possible. Everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that army—not the ingenuity of the secretary of war, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a lifelong experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there is no doubt—all against positive orders—due, perhaps, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home.

Secretary Alger also appended the following in part:

"The work of the adjutant general's department has been to muster and order to their station, to be precise, 216,400 volunteers and 24,900 for the regular army.

"The chief of engineers reports an expenditure of $5,830,000.

"The surgeon general has had the enormous work of fitting up hospitals and organizing the medical corps.

"The commissary general has purchased and distributed, up to Aug. 1, 110,907,235 pounds of rations.

"The quartermaster general's report is too long to even give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico, and return home, there have been sent 82,638 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By rail in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,962 enlisted men, also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, medical and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equippage distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,274,483.

"The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the army is approximately 900 tons.

"Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition."

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

A Report Received From General Merritt Giving His Agreement With the Dons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from General Merritt, received at the war department Saturday evening, gave the terms of the surrender "of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein" as follows:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men in organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all description, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

46 AMERICANS KILLED.

A Report From Manila Says We Lost That Many and Had About 100 Wounded.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Officers of the steamer China, from Manila, which has arrived here, report that it was evident that the resistance of the Spaniards when Manila was attacked by the Americans was merely nominal and was made solely to maintain the honor of Spain. The officers talked with express the belief that the escape of Governor General Augusti was pre-arranged and was well understood by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 18, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was 46 and of the wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 400 wounded. The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town or to the non-combatants.

OTIS ARRIVED.

Two More Transports With Troops Reach Manila.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Does Not Matter Whether All Philippines Were Surrendered.

PEACE COMMISSION WILL DECIDE.

Merritt's Statement of the Terms of Capitulation Taken to Indicate That Manila and Bay Made Up the Bulk of the Territory Taken—By the Provisions of the Protocol Manila and the Bay Became Ours and the Rest of the Territory Was to Be Decided Upon by the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Merritt yesterday afternoon:

"MANILA, Aug. 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Major General Otis, with steamers Peru and City of Puebla, has arrived; all well, no casualties.

"MERRITT."

Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms sent by General Merritt and received Saturday night, indicated that the capitulation of the city included the surrender of the Philippines and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was, temporarily at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by General Merritt and, it may be said, it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

MAJOR GENERAL OTIS.

It can be said authoritatively that the president is quite satisfied with the terms as made by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for individuality of action, the president feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so he is certain.

It is pointed out that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the islands is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commissioners' work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

BROUGHT SICK BACK.

The Philadelphia Hospital Train Arrived With One Hundred and Three Pennsylvania Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia hospital train, which left this city several days ago to bring home sick Pennsylvania soldiers from Camp Thomas and Camp Alger, returned last night. There were 103 sick and convalescent soldiers on board, taken from the First, Ninth and Fifth regiments.

Immediately after arriving in this city a number of ambulances and patrol wagons were brought into use and the sick soldiers were taken to various hospitals. Nearly all of the sick have typhoid fever. The journey north has had no ill effects upon any of the men.

Chaplain Rick Dead.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 22.—Chaplain W. F. Rick of the Twelfth regiment, P. V. I., died yesterday morning of typhoid fever at Dr. Koser's private sanitarium. He was aged 30 years and was pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, this city. A wife survives him. He was brought home from Camp Alger, where he contracted the disease, about two weeks ago.

McKinley Expects to Attend.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi exposition has received a dispatch that President McKinley has given a positive assurance of being a guest of the exposition during the grand jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

SPAIN EXPLAINED.

England Took Her to Task For Fortifications Being Erected Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—In the course of an interview had Saturday night with a member of the cabinet by a representative of the Associated Press the minister said England had presented a note to Spain asking for explanations on the subject of the fortifications being erected by Spain near Gibraltar, which, the note declares, are unjustified in view of the good relations existing between the two countries.

It is understood that Spain has afforded England a satisfactory explanation regarding the fortifications being erected near Gibraltar, asserting that they were only being constructed in view of expected American aggressions. The good relations of the two governments, it is declared, have not been disturbed.

BENEFIT TO CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop Ireland Says It Will Not Suffer by Change of Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Archbishop Ireland made this statement in part regarding his conferences with President McKinley:

"The church question in our new possessions offers no difficulty whatever. The two principles are already settled by the constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by custom or concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and all persons.

"Certain people who talk of those territories as fields for missionary efforts from the United States do not know what they are talking about. They might with as much sense organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington.

"Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishop of Santiago as metropolitan and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Havana. This province will take its place in the American hierarchy, just as does the province of Baltimore or that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States and bringing to our Catholic population an addition of 2,500,000, not to talk of islands in the Pacific, so whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic church."

Welcomed Naval Reserve Men.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—With honors befitting them Detroit citizens Sunday welcomed home the Michigan naval reserves, who served throughout the war on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

HAS $24,000,000 CAPITAL.

New Company to Take Possession of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Cambria Iron company, whose extensive plant is located at Johnstown, Pa., will be absorbed by a new corporation, the Cambria Steel company, and its stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent dividends.

The new corporation will have a capital of $24,000,000, and the holders of Cambria Iron stock will have the privilege of subscribing to three shares of the new company—the Cambria Steel company—for every share of the old company.

Reception by the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The pope yesterday held a reception in honor of his saint's day. Many prelates, nobles and representatives of Catholic associations were in attendance. His holiness appeared to be in good health and spirits, and, in spite of the length of the reception, which lasted an hour and a half, showed no sign of fatigue. He was the recipient of a large number of gifts.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Mansfield, 3; Youngstown, 2.
Mansfield, 5; Youngstown, 1.
Grand Rapids, 12; Springfield, 7.
Toledo, 7; New Castle, 8.
Fort Wayne, 4; Dayton, 3.
Fort Wayne, 7; Dayton, 2.

SEVEN KILLED.

Fearful Railroad Collision at Sharon, Mass.

A NUMBER WERE INJURED.

An Express Crashed Into a Local Train at the Station.

THE ENGINEER WAS NOT WARNED.

The Man Running the Express Did Not Know There Was a Train at the Depot Until He Was Too Near to Stop—Tried to Come to a Standstill—Telescoped the Rear Car and Penetrated the Second For About Five Feet.

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 22.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad about 7:30 last night when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train, crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result six persons were killed and 26 seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston on a special train, which was met by ambulances and surgeons.

The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled. The dead are:

Franklin M. Waters, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. William J. Fitzpatrick, Boston, her granddaughter, Mary Fitzpatrick, 10 years of age, and her grandson, 5 years old.
A woman supposed to be Mrs. Watson of Westerly, R. I.
Mrs. C. H. Briscoe, Revere, Mass.
C. B. Fry, selectman of Revere, Mass.

The injured are:

James H. Fitzpatrick, 18 years old, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitcomb, Boston.
Mrs. James Ray and her aged mother, Jamaica Plains.
Mr. Crockett, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Braman, South Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Brioson and child.
Daniel C. Cantor.
D. C. McCann, South Boston.
Fred Tudor, South Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden, Lowell.
Mrs. Maggie O'Connor and two children, Boston.
George Quinn, Providence.
Miss Fitzpatrick, 8 years old, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Boston.
C. W. Dadman, Boston.
Mrs. Ida M. Walker, Waltham.
J. A. Philips, Boston.
A. E. Newmark, Pittsburg.
Joseph M. Mann, Providence.
Mrs. Della V. Brennan, South Boston.
Marguerite M. Grimshaw, Somerville.

The two trains which were in the collision were usually combined into one long train, but as the traffic yesterday was so heavy it was divided, the first section running as a local accommodation while the second, which started from Mansfield 15 minutes later than the first, ran as an express. The local train reached Sharon about 13 minutes late.

There was no warning given by the conductor of the Mansfield local to show the approaching train that the track was not clear at the station, and it was not until he was within 400 feet of the station that the engineer of the express noticed anything wrong. He immediately set all brakes and whistled the warning, but it was too late to stop the express.

It crashed into the rear car, splitting it asunder and completely demolishing it, with the exception of the roof. Its speed was not slackened until the engine had penetrated fully five feet, in the second car. The escaping steam entered the car and badly scalded a number of the occupants. The roof of the lost car was forced on top of the engine of the express and remained there as the only portion of the car intact.

A WAR CONCERT.

One of the Features of the G. A. R. National Encampment.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—One of the unusual features for the thirty-second national encampment G. A. R. in this city, Sept. 5 to 10, is a war concert to be given on the first three nights of encampment week at Music Hall. Three prominent local choral organizations will participate. The most powerful of these is the United Catholic choir, under the direction of Prof. Andrew Boex.

It is now settled that Commander-in-Chief Gobin, who is the commander of Camp Alger, will be here on a leave of absence during the encampment week. President McKinley and members of his cabinet and distinguished officers of the army and navy are expected for the peace jubilee.

Our Plucky Tars.

Cervera had to beach his boats;
The cause we understand,
For, strange to say, 'twas that our ships
Were also run on "sand."

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes cheaper than ever, especially those
Ladie's
and Gent's at
$1.98 & $2.48
worth 50c to $1 per pair more.
W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

HOSPITAL LOST AGAIN

But Street Bonds Won by a Small Margin.

NOT MANY PEOPLE VOTED

The Election Saturday Was Not as Satisfactory as Council Desired, but the Damaged Streets Can Now Be Repaired Without Delay.

Only a few people went to the polls last Saturday to vote on the proposed bond issues, and while the proposition having for its object the improvement of damaged streets was successful, the plan to build a hospital was again defeated. The result by wards is as follows:

First—For street bonds, 109; against, 35. For hospital, 74; against 62. Total, 149.

Second—For street bonds, 97; against, 20. For hospital, 80; against, 29. Total, 117.

Third—For street bonds, 68; against, 49. For hospital, 53; against, 63. Total, 117.

Fourth—For street bonds, 88; against, 36. For hospital, 82; against, 36. Total, 124.

Result—For street, 362; against, 140. For hospital, 289; against, 190. Total vote, 507.

Council had hoped to have a full expression of the people on the two propositions, but even the greatest stretch of the imagination would not allow the vote to be so styled. The narrow majority by which the street vote carried shows that a sentiment against bonds exists in the city, while the hospital vote shows that a great many people believe the city should build that institution.

Council will arrange the preliminaries as soon as possible, and the bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at the earliest possible date. The money will be used in repairing the streets damaged by floods, and before the end of the season the work will have been well done.

IN A NEW ROLE.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh Has Gone to New York.

Miss Bessie Ashbaugh left yesterday morning for New York, after spending the summer with her parents at the campground.

Miss Ashbough has resigned her position with the Daly company to accept a position with Miss Viola Allen, who will star this season in "The Christian." Miss Ashbaugh has many friends who will wish for her much success in her new place.

WELL ON THE WAY.

Mail Received From Consul Charles E. Macrum.

Letters received today from Charles E. Macrum say they are about to land for a few hours at Maderia, 600 miles southeast of Gibralter, the splendid Union line steamship, Norman, having stopped for a few hours. Mr. Macrum and family are well, and on August 3 expected to resume their long journey to Cape Town.

May Be a Fight.

It is possible another prize fight will be fought near this city next winter.

One of the principals is now in the city and is with his manager training every day. The fight will be to a finish and it is said considerable money is up on the result.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

TOWN LIFE IN PORTO RICO

Characteristics of the Island That Is to Be Ours.

THE PEOPLE LIVE IN COMMUNITIES.

Classes of Cities—Description of Ponce. Some Evidences of Civilization—Hospitals, Libraries, Schools and Other Institutions—Interesting Architecture of the Island—Some Agreeably Surprising Information.

Of the 800,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico 200,000 live in cities. The industries of the island are almost entirely agricultural. But there are few farming localities of the United States corresponding in dimensions to this island which can show such a collection of cities and towns. Porto Rico's area is about equal to that of three average counties in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas or any other western state. Yet this territory, less than 100 miles in length and one-third that in width, has three cities of from 20,000 to 30,000 population, a dozen above 5,000 and 15 or 20 towns of 2,000 and over. A characteristic of the Porto Ricans is to live in towns, villages and in plantation communities rather than in scattered and isolated farmhouses.

Much has been printed about San Juan de Porto Rico. People of the United States are fairly familiar by description with the Morro, the massive walls, the narrow city, built along a strip of sand running parallel to the mainland and separated from it by the bay. The capital of this new territory of the United States no longer seems foreign. With the other cities and towns there is less acquaintance. From consular sources the department of state has come into possession of interesting data about the more important population centers besides San Juan.

Ponce ranks as the second city of the island. By the data furnished from the department of state it is situated on the south coast of the island of Porto Rico, on a plain about two miles from the seaboard. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick houses and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander and the seat of an official chamber of commerce. There is an appellate criminal court, besides other courts, two churches (one Protestant, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies), two hospitals besides the military hospitals, a home of refuge for the old and poor, a perfectly equipped fire department, a bank, a theater, three first class hotels and gasworks. The city has an ice machine, and there are 115 vehicles for public conveyance. The inhabitants, who number about 20,000, are principally occupied in mercantile pursuits, but carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, tailors, shoemakers and barbers find good employment. The department of Ponce counts about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief occupations of the people are the cultivation of sugar, cocoa, tobacco and oranges and the breeding of cattle. Commercially Ponce is the second city of importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has about 5,000 inhabitants, and here are situated the custom house, the office of the captain of the port and all the consular offices. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of 25 feet draft. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and the land breezes at night, is not oppressive, though warm, and as water for all purposes, including the fire department, is amply supplied by an aqueduct it may be said that the city of Ponce is perhaps the healthiest place in the whole island.

In the same class with San Juan and Ponce ranks Mayaguez, easier for the American tongue than the spelling might indicate. Ponce is pronounced in two syllables. If spelled from hearing, an American child would probably make it "Ponsy." This is the Cuban and West Indian pronunciation generally and will probably be accepted as the American. But the pure Spaniard, with his due regard for the frequent "th," will continue to say "Pon-thay" long after the red and yellow flag has gone down. Mayaguez is commonly "May-ah-guez," without particular accent on any syllable.

Mayaguez faces what is generally known as the Mona passage, the narrow entrance to the Caribbean between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. According to the memoranda of the department of state, there is little to be said of the industries of Mayaguez except that there are three manufactories of chocolate, which is for local consumption. Sugar, coffee, oranges, pineapples and cocoanuts are exported largely—all, except coffee, principally to the United States. Of sugar the muscovado goes to the United States and the centrifugal to Spain. Mayaguez is the second port for coffee, the average annual export being 170,000 hundredweights. The quality is of the best, ranging in price with Java and other first rate brands. The lower grades are sent to Cuba. About 50,000 bags of flour are imported into this port every year from the United States out of the 180,000 bags that are consumed in the whole island. The population is nearly 20,000, the majority white. The climate is excellent, the temperature never exceeding 90 degrees F. The city is connected by tram with the neighboring town of Aguadilla, and a railroad is being constructed to Lares, one of the large interior towns. After Mayaguez comes a class of cities or large towns, of which Aguadilla is a fair sample. "Ah-wah de-ya," as Americans will learn in time to call it, is the principal town and the port of Aguadilla district, in the northwest portion of the island, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Industries in the vicinity consist of the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, tobacco and cocoanuts and the distillation of rum from molasses. In the town are three establishments for preparing coffee. The climate is hot, but healthy. There is hardly ever yellow fever.

Arecibo is a town of from 6,000 to 7,000 population. It is situated on the north coast of Porto Rico, facing the Atlantic ocean, and some 50 miles distant by rail from San Juan. It is similar to all Spanish towns, with a plaza surrounded by the church and other public buildings in the center, and streets running from it in right angles forming regular squares. The buildings are constructed of wood and brick. The harbor is poor, being nothing more than an open roadstead exposed to the full force of the ocean, in which vessels during northerly winds can hardly lie in safety. Close in shore on one side dangerous reefs stretch, a constant menace to vessels if the anchor does not hold. Into this harbor empties a narrow and shallow stream called the Rio Grande de Arecibo. Goods are conveyed on this river to and from town in flat bottomed boats with the aid of long poles and by dint of much pushing and patience. At the bar of the river everything is again transferred to lighters and thence to vessels. It is a tedious and expensive process. However, Arecibo is quite an important port, and has tributary to it a large district of some 30,000 inhabitants. The want of good roads in the island makes such a place as Arecibo far more important than it would naturally be.

Fajardo, which was said to have been selected as one of the landing places of the invading army, is the principal port on the east coast of the island. It has a population of 8,779, according to the last official statistics (December, 1887). The port is handsome, with a third class lighthouse at the entrance at the point called Cabezas de San Juan, and a custom house open to universal commerce. The town is about 1¼ miles from the bay. The only important industry of the district is the manufacture of muscovado sugar, to which most of the planters devote themselves. Shooks, hickory hoops, pine boards and provisions come from the United States in considerable quantities. Sugar and molasses are exported and occasionally tortoise shell. The climate is temperate and healthy.

Naguabo, on the east side, is a small town of only about 2,000 inhabitants, and in the harbor there is another smaller place called Playa de Naguabo, or Ucares, with about 1,500. The capital of the department, Humacao, is nine miles from Naguabo and has 4,000 inhabitants, the district comprising more than 15,000. Arroyo, in the district of Guayama, the southeast portion of the island, is a small seaport of about 1,200 inhabitants. The annual exports to the United States average 7,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, 2,000 to 5,000 casks of molasses and 50 to 150 casks and barrels of bay rum. The oldest town on the island is Aquada, where Columbus landed on his second voyage, and where Ponce de Leon also stopped. It has 2,563 people. The cities and towns mentioned above are the principal seaports of Porto Rico. In the interior of the island are some notable communities. Aibinato is a town of 2,200 people, on the military road between San Juan and Ponce. Apasco is another interior town of some importance, with 4,000 people. Byanmon is six miles interior from San Juan, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is one of the wealthiest communities of Porto Rico, having a population of 2,500. The town hall is a two story building, which is an unusual height for the island. It is built of masonry. Cauguas is a town of 4,340 people, with telegraph and postoffice connections.

Carolina has 5,052 population, being inland from San Juan about 20 miles. Like all other Porto Rican towns of consequence, Carolina has its postoffice and telegraph station. Cauey is a place of 3,895 people. The division of races at this point is fairly illustrative of the whole island. There are 2,700 white people and 1,195 colored. Cauey is one of the principal points on the military road, about 100 miles long, between San Juan and Ponce. Only six miles frm Cauey is Cidra, with 2,400 people. Another town of this class is Comao, with 2,206 people. Dorado is a town of 3,985 people, 4½ miles from Jan Juan on the railroad. Santa Isabel, 16 miles inland from Ponce, has 3,200 inhabitants. Utuado, with 3,738 people, is one of the principal towns in the northern part of the island. Villa de la Vega Baja is a place of 2,531 people on the railroad 23 miles from San Juan. The chief point of interest is a church, which is considered one of the finest in the island. It has two towers of harmonious construction, one containing the bell, the other the public clock. Opposite the church is a fine town hall of masonry. Yabucao has 4,178 people, with the usual postoffice and telegraph station.

Most of the Porto Rican cities of the interior are located on considerable elevations overlooking valleys well improved with fruit orchards and sugar plantations. They are solidly built and equipped with such municipal features as hospitals, barracks, libraries and schools. In the absorption of Porto Rico the United States will acquire some interesting architecture. At Guayama, a Porto Rican town of 5,400 people, is an imposing church, considered one of the finest on the island. Humacao is a place of 5,765 population. It is over 100 years old and has a very beautiful public square. The barracks and hospital are handsome buildings of masonry. San German is a city of 8,000 population. If there is an impression in this country that the United States is occupying in Porto Rico semicivilized communities, it is likely to be dispelled by the fact that a Porto Rican city of the size of San German contains three fine markets, a charity hospital, a seminary, good school buildings, a theater, clubhouses and so on. San German was founded in 1511.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Physicians declare that the most nutritious article of diet is butter, and bacon comes next.

Every square mile of sea contains 120,000,000 fish of various kinds.

If every man could live an out-door life, passing his time with gun and fishing-rod and canoe, there would be less illness in the world. Unfortunately, the demands of modern civilization will permit very few men to live this ideal, healthful life.

Many men have to pass the day shut up in offices and stores, and the nights in close apartments in crowded cities. They get little out-door exercise. One of the results of this unhealthy, sedentary living is the awful prevalence of that dread disease—consumption. One-sixth of all the deaths each year are due to this relentless enemy. Formerly physicians pronounced this disease incurable. It is now generally known that there is a marvelous medicine that for the past thirty years has been curing consumption almost without a failure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis and other diseases of the air-passages. It is the great re-builder. It tears down, carries off and excretes old, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm tissues of health. It restores the lost appetite and makes the digestion perfect.

"Four years ago I had an attack of grip that left my throat and lungs in a bad condition," writes Mrs. Mary Hartman, of 300 Harker St., Mansfield, Ohio. "The doctor said I had disease of the throat and bronchial tubes. I continued to grow worse. I had pain in the upper part of my chest and a severe cough, which grew worse at night and in the morning, with heavy expectoration. I would cough up mattery scabs, after which I would experience a burning and smarting sensation in my throat. I took the doctor's prescriptions without number, but they did me no good. I took sixteen bottles of cod liver oil and was as bad as ever. I then took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and three of the 'Pellets.' I began to improve in every way and now enjoy good health and have taken no medicine for over six months."

HOW IT SPREADS.

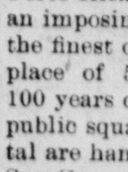
People are Talking All Over East Liverpool—This Report Comes From Sixth Street.

How it spreads.
Can't keep a "good thing" down.
Ever notice how good things are imitated?
Better the article, more imitators.
Fortunately the public have a safeguard.
Praise can't be imitated.
And true praise takes root and spreads.
Claim is one thing, proof is another.
Claim is what the manufacturer says.
East Liverpool people say
Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.
Cure all kidney ills.
Hundreds of citizens testify to this.
Here is a case in point.

Mr. Jacob Schenkle, tonsorial artist, whose parlor is at 138 Sixth street, says: "I was troubled on and off for several years, with a weakness of my back and kidneys, severe pains across the loins around through my thighs, at times so bad that it was impossible for me to get out of bed, cramps through my limbs, and frequent attacks of dizziness. It was probably the result of a neglected cold, but be that as it may I suffered with the attacks. I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They so thoroughly removed my trouble and acted as a general tonic that I had no bother after the treatment, and could not have felt better."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



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Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.**

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

WELLSVILLE.

TWO CHILDREN FOUND

They Were Washed Down by the Flood.

WERE DROWNED LAST THURSDAY

One Was Floating Opposite the Shops and the Other Opposite the Brick Yards—Institute Began Today—All the News of Wellsville.

The bodies of two little girls were found floating in the river, ghastly reminders of the flood which came out of Sawmill run last Thursday night.

The first was found opposite the brick yards Saturday morning, and proved to be a girl aged 2 years. She was a member of the Shaughnessey family. She was taken to McLean's and the family notified. They reached Wellsville Saturday evening, and the body was taken home.

Harvey Yeager saw a body floating in the river yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. He secured assistance, and it was towed to Eighteenth street. There Undertaker Haugh took it in charge, and word was sent to Pittsburg. Mr. Loftus, father of the child, came last night, and the body was taken home on the morning train.

It will be remembered that last Thursday night Sawmill run at Pittsburg was at flood height, and many persons living along the banks watched the murky water. The verandas of two houses were undermined and gave way, precipitating the occupants into the water. A number were rescued, but almost all the children were drowned. Mr. Loftus lost six.

A Good Race.

The boys' bicycle race which took place on Saturday excited quite as much interest among the devotees of the wheel as any sports that have been held here this season.

Henry Geotz, Gains Apple and Oral Carpenter of all the entries made, were ready for the race. Henry Geotz won the first prize of the gold ring, Gains Apple the clock. Young Carpenter was doing well with good prospects for first prize when passing through the square his tire came off, which ended his chase.

It Stopped the Headache.

Last Tuesday Mrs. W. J. Culp, of Broadway, took an overdose of headache powders. Doctor Rex and Doctor Parke were sent for, and when they arrived found her in a fainting condition.

With difficulty she was restored to consciousness, but before she regained her usual health she suffered from a stroke of paralysis which has left her right side in a helpless condition.

Teachers In Town.

The county institute began operations in Central building this afternoon. It will be in session during the week.

A large number of teachers have already come to town, and the attendance will probably be most gratifying. Among those here are Prof. J. D. Luse, Columbus; C. C. Rounds and Mrs. M. C. Ford, New York. The former will have charge of the music and the others will lecture.

Going In a Skiff.

S. W. Collins and Andrew Robinson, two members of Post 59 of McKeesport, Pa., passed through town this morning in a skiff enroute for Cincinnati, where they will attend the National Grand Army encampment to be held there Sept. 5. The gentlemen are taking it leisurely, stopping at most of the towns through which they pass and enjoying the trip immensely.

The Last Game.

The Crescents closed their season Saturday afternoon by whipping Lisbon to a standstill, the score being 13-4. The local team had 20 hits, and the visitors 4. Patterson and Emerling, and Eaholtz and Skillcorn were the batteries.

The game was witnessed by a large crowd, and is a fitting end for a most successful season.

Motherless Child Dead.

The 13-month-old infant of David Griffith died yesterday at 11 o'clock. The mother of the child was buried last Thursday. The funeral took place from the residence at 2 o'clock today. Reverend Stevenson officiated.

The News of Wellsville.

Miss Bertha Black, who has been visiting Miss Mary Davidson, Broadway, returned to her home in Rochester, Pa., Saturday.

Reverend H. W. Lowry left today to visit with his family at Mrs. Lowry's childhood home in Poland.

Mrs. F. R. Martin and daughter Emma, of Center street, are visiting Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Campbell, of Hollidays Cove. They will return this evening.

Burns Won the Dinner.

There is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr and, though still young, had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation and proved a merry, entertaining guest.

When dinner was nearly finished, the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at versemaking and that the one who failed to write a rhyme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would pay for the meal. The rhymes were written, and Burns read the following: "I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep; two sheep saw me. Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free." The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!" —New Castle (England) Chronicle.

A Bismarck Reminiscence.

Professor Aegidi, who was for many years the chief of the press bureau, under Prince Bismarck, has published the following reminiscence of Prince Bismarck and the czar, Alexander II: "Before the outbreak of the Franco-German war the czar was with King William at Ems. They were together one evening, and Prince Bismarck was standing at the other end of the room anxiously watching the czar, whose more or less friendly attitude toward Prussia's policy was a matter of very great importance.

"Suddenly the czar's big dog, which had been lying silent under its master's chair, rose, prowled about the room, stopped before Prince Bismarck, looked at him, wagged its tail affectionately and licked the hand he held out toward it. The czar, who had attentively watched its movements, called out to Prince Bismarck at this moment, 'You see, the dog knows his master's friends.'"

Prince Bismarck, who told Aegidi this story, added: "I felt relieved. That was a historical moment for our policy."—Berlin Cor London Standard.

Racial Repartee.

A Swede and an Irishman, both of them tolerably well known about town, got into an argument in front of the courthouse, and they began telling each other how it was too bad that their ancestors had ever happened to shed the wolf robes and take to living under cover. When things got a bit warm, the Swede remarked that there was no doubt in his mind that the Irishman would be entitled, by reason of his ancestry, to join some of the pedigree associations but for the unfortunate fact that most of those ancestors were hanged for stealing sheep.

"I suppose they did their sheep stealing with the understanding among themselves that they were all kings, and that it was all right to go over into the next county and steal whatever they could lay their hands on," said the Swede in conclusion.

"Yes, an be all accounts," said the Irishman, "your ancestors lived in kingdoms so very small that every time they smelled a stockfish in the yard of a neighbor they jumped over the fence an got it, an if they got back they made a national affair of it if there was any pursuit."—St. Paul Globe.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

The season for canning Fruits and Vegetables is now at hand, and judging from indications there will be an abundant crop. We take great pleasure in offering to you a complete line of fresh and pure Spices ground by our own mills. (We are the only retail dealers in the Ohio valley who owns and operates their own spice mill.)

We are in a position to supply you with Superior Glass Jars, extra Caps and Rings, Jelly Tumblers and Sealing Wax at prices that defy competition.

PRICE LIST.

Mason Jars, quarts, per doz	50c
Mason Jars, pints, per doz	45c
Jelly Tumblers, per doz	20c
Covered Tumblers, per doz	20c
Porcelined Caps and Rings per doz	20c
Gum Rings, per doz	5c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages	5c
Standard Package Coffee, per lb	10c
Choice Salmon, per can	10c
Eagle Mustard Sardines, 4 cans	25c
Oil Sardines, 6 cans	25c
Freshed Rolled Oats, 7 pounds	25c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound	8c
Fresh Lemon Cakes, per pound	8c

—SUGAR AWAY DOWN—

Our London Mixed Tea Has No Equal.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

BABY SUPERSTITIONS.

For a baby to lie with its legs crossed is a sign of health.

When a baby tries to get its toe in its mouth, it is a sign it will be a good dancer.

When the baby rocks its own cradle, it is a sign of the advent of a new brother or sister.

Ugly in the cradle, handsome in the saddle. Homely in the cradle, lovely in the ballroom.

If a baby 3 months old cannot make its left leg and right hand meet over its back, it is a sign it will be sickly.

Twin babies should always be laid with their faces together. If they are placed back to back, they will quarrel and not love each other.

If a baby is extremely small when born and lives, it is likely to be a large person, while if extremely large it will not be very big when grown.

Rain with sunshine in the month of May will make the little ones healthy if they run around in it. Let your baby go out in such a rain. It will do it good.

If you put a pen into a baby's hand first, it will be intellectual and literary; if a brush, an artist; if a Bible, a clergyman; if money, a business man; if paper, a lawyer.

GLEANINGS.

Germany possesses regular schools for shoemakers.

Philadelphia's $20,000,000 city hall is to have a clock costing $27,960. It will have four dials 23 feet wide.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambrai, in northern France, has lived 73 years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

In Europe physicians no longer prescribe medicines for their patients in the form of pills. All medicines which are not liquid are compounded into tablets or cachets. Capsules are also out of date on the continent.

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing, and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

Can more than two Americans in a thousand name the presidents of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton? The New York Times thinks not, at which the Boston Transcript gets mad enough to remark that to justify so low an average infants, idiots and Indians must be classed as Americans.

WHY?

Why isn't a wigmaker a locksmith?

Why is it that a chronic kicker never kicks himself?

Why isn't a spirit lamp supplied with ghostly shades.

Why isn't the noise that rings in your ears an earring?

Why isn't riding a wheel with loose spokes rattling fun?

Why is want of principle the principal want of so many people?

Why is assistance so freely offered to people who don't need it?

Why isn't the most striking characteristic of a railway its employees?

Why is that neighborly feeling nearly always one of curiosity and envy?

Why doesn't some genius invent a scheme that will enable men successfully to dodge their creditors?

New Swimming Record.

In a swimming race at San Francisco R. V. Cornell, the California champion, was defeated by Sydney Cavill of Australia, who made 220 yards in 2m. 20s. This is said to be a new world's record. —New York Tribune.

WANTED.

WANTED--Man to select decorated ware. Apply to French China company.

LOST.

LOST—Diamond stick pin between campground and Fifth street. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 108 Fifth street.

STREET ASSESSMENT NOTICE

STREET improvement and sewer assessments, for 1898, are due and payable at the office of the city clerk, city hall, on or before September 1st, 1898. All assessments unpaid at that date will be certified to the county auditor and collected with the addition of 10 per cent. penalty, as provided by law.

By order of Council,
J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM
$100 TO $10,000,
on easy payment and low rate of interest
Full particulars at the
POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY
Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press OF THE NEWS REVIEW.
BUMS CONSTANTLY

STAR BargainStore

IN FULL FORCE.

OUR Great Sale is in full force yet, and we are going to make still deeper cuts in Summer Goods to close them out. Read the following examples of what we have in store for you:

Shirt Waists.

Every one to be cleaned out quick. One lot of 50 and 75c waists for 23c.

All 75c and $1 waists for 43c

$1.25 and $1.50 waist; your choice for 65c.

New white waist, with insertion, for 98c.

Light Wrappers to Go.

$1.25 light wrappers for 65c.

Your choice of our best light wrappers for 98c.

Ladies' Furnishings.

12½c oxblood hose for 5c.
20c ribbed hose for 12½c.
12½c ribbed vest for 7½c.
45c gowns for 29c.
75c gowns for 49c.
$1 gowns for 63c.
$1.19 gowns for 75c.

All our high priced gowns at great reduced prices.

Great bargains in muslin and satin skirts.

Umbrella drawers for 19c.
50c drawers for 35c.
75c high bust corsets, with shoulder straps, for 47c.

Men's Furnishings.

50c white neckband shirts for 29c.

Light and dark shirts, worth 39c for 25e.
35c ties for 12½c.
50c ties for 25c.
25c suspenders for 15c.
Boys' wash suits at away down prices.

Wash Goods.

The balance of our wash goods at still greater reduced prices.

One lot at 4c a yard.

One lot of light and dark lawns and organdies, 15 and 19c qualities, for 6½e.

35c French organdies for 15c.
10c madras for 5c.
12½ dress ginghams for 7½c.

Silks and Dress Goods

15c plaid for 9c.

40c light dress goods, just the thing for children's school dresses, for 19c.

60 and 75c light dress goods for 25c.

50c printed India silks for 25c.
50c printed India silks for 25c.
$1 plaid silks for 59c.
$1.25 plaid and check silks for 59c.

Black silk and satin at greatly reduced prices.

Miscellaneous.

One lot of belts for 5c.

One lot of ladies' bow ties for 10c.

25 and 50c puffs for 12½c.
40 inch muslin for 4½c.
9c lonsdale muslin for 6¾c
60c unbleached damask for 42½c.
Large size towels for 4c.
20c towels for 12½c.
6c crash for 3½c.
8c linen barred crash for 5c.

Fall Dress Goods.

Our new fall dress goods are coming in daily, and we are selling a good deal of it now. We will be pleased to show you our line bofore buying, and we feel certain that we can please you in style and price. Our line of black goods is especially very strong.

STAR BargainStore

138 and 140 Fifth Street.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

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(Postage free in United States and Canada.)

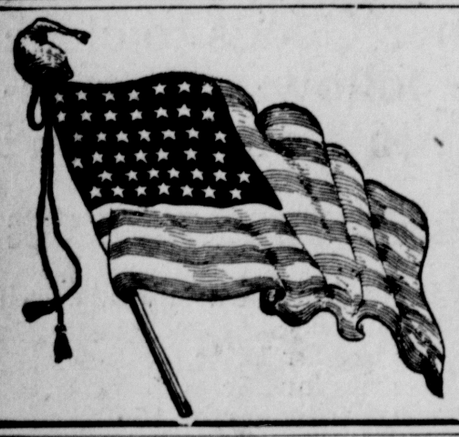
One Year in Advance	$5 00
Three Months	1 25
By the Week	10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

UNION LABEL

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY thought he could trust Dewey and Merritt. So did the rest of the country.

IT is now the duty of the government to make the boys of Camp Wikoff as comfortable as possible, and show them in a substantial way that this country appreciates their good offices in Cuba.

IF press reports are to be believed President McKinley has decided upon his policy regarding the Philippines. Taken as a whole it appears to be something very good for the United States. While only retaining the city of Manila and the island of Luzon, it demands trade concessions and does not hamper Uncle Sam with a few million people he does not care to have.

THE COPPERHEAD'S HISS.

There occasionally comes into a community men who are unfit to associate with ordinary mankind. At some time during their early training they were inoculated with that spirit of meanness which compels the yellow cur in the streets to pass them with disdain. They go through life endeavoring to conceal the handicap which makes them hated and despised of men, and are occasionally successful, but not always. At times the trait becomes so powerful as to assert itself, and then these men appear to the community as the contemptible creatures they have always known themselves to be. They carry their burden, nourishing it as the vulture nourishes her young, feeding it upon the rotten carron of their own thoughts and preparing it for use against the first defenseless being that may chance to come their way. At times one would think it the cry of some bird of prey, but oftener it is the hiss of the copperhead.

Once they had in this section of country some men who were known as Copperheads. Cowards, the majority of them, they cursed the government and reviled every brave boy in blue who went to the front and fought that this Union might be preserved. They were bold when the army was fighting in the South; they skulked to the woods when the soldiers came home. Honest men would have nothing in common with them. God, who loves liberty at all times, will not forget them.

The Spanish war has not brought to light many of the men of this meanness. Some, who might have harsh words for the soldiers, were by a knowledge of past events constrained to say nothing, while others were so quickly silenced when the war began that they soon ceased to criticise the man who stood for freedom. There are a few, however, in Columbiana county, men whose souls are nothing more than bits of imagination. Too cowardly to face the object of their hatred until he is thousands of miles away, they spit out their venom and emit their hiss when in fancied security. Their names are too black to use in a self-respecting newspaper, but two of them, one in Wellsville, the other in Lisbon, will appreciate when they read the above, as they surely will, just who the NEWS REVIEW has in mind.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

POWER OF PEACE

God Is an Important Factor In History.

HE HAS HELPED THE PRESIDENT

During the Stormy Times of War, and the Nation Should Offer Thanks For the Guidance of William McKinley—What Follows the Victory Must Not Be a Thing of Accident—Eloquent Sermon of Rev. Charles F. Swift.

Rev. Chas. F. Swift preached a powerful sermon on peace to his congregation at the Methodist Protestant church yesterday. He took as his text, Leviticus xxvi, 6, "And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid." He said:

"All of God's dealings with the children of Israel, from Abraham to the time of Christ, carried with it the thought of himself as the ruler as well as the creator of all things.

"This great lesson men and nations are to learn. All are finally answerable to God for the use and disposition of the things which He has given for our good. A nation can no more succeed in maintaining itself, when cut loose from God and His laws, than the plant or flower can grow into beauty and fragrance when shut out from the light and influence of the same.

"God is, and always will be, as important a factor in the history and success of nations, as well as individuals. The destiny of this nation, as well as others of our day, hangs on obedience to God's law as well as did that of Israel in the days of the past. God must not be left out of the affairs of life. Human peace and prosperity finds its origin in Him, and they who, with care, observe His law and authority, have the assurance of strength, perpetuity and divine protection.

"A nation's security, development and honor rests upon its recognition of God's claim upon it, and its purpose and aim must be to meet that claim. The thing of hope and promise in all our past history as a nation, and the hope and inspiration of the present, is our constant endeavor to know and do the will of God.

"It may be that armies and navies mean much; but the presence and recognition of God means more, and so in these past days of tumult and war we have been strengthened with the thought that God is with us, for our cause is just.

"We have a right to be thankful that a man of faith as well as courage is at the helm. We believe Major McKinley in all of his administrative acts in these perilous times has not only given himself to thought and study, but to devotion and prayer to God; that love for humanity as well as justice; that deep sympathy for all on land and sea; that earnest solicitude for the comfort and welfare of the brave and struggling ones in both the armies and navies was the spirit of a prayerful man; was the expression of one whose heart God had moved. Let us not forget to be thankful to God for such a man at the head of our nation as Major McKinley has proved himself to be in this our nation's time of need.

"The question now confronting us is no longer the question of a possible victory. This our army and navy have settled. A month ago we were waiting their answer to our trust in them. From the land and sea they are now coming back to us with the question answered. They come bringing no disappointment. They have won the victory, and they are now asking of those in authority what will you do with it. This is the question of the hour. Let us hope and pray that our president with, his cabinet and commissioners, shall answer this as well as the army and navy have answered the trust reposed in them.

"This question can not be answered without considering another, viz., our needs. Do we need more territory? More land to develop and protect? Our present undeveloped possessions in twelve western states is answer to this. In these twelve states alone we have 824,300,360 acres of uncultivated and undeveloped territory, this includes an area of 1,324,761 square miles. There is still room for many millions more for the sons and daughters of honest toil in our borders. Let us use as well as rule what we now have before we reach out for more.

"We must now reveal to the world what we have professed to have, a high and broad civilization. We must now account to the nations of the world for the profession we have made; both man and God are interested.

"What follows our present victory must not be a thing of accident or chance. What we have professed must be now crystalized into fact. Our past words will now be made meaningless if wise and noble plans and deeds do not follow. As truly as these points determine a circle so justice, righteousness and honor must characterize our present settlement of peace. There can be no peace without this.

"My last thought is if these islands of the sea are to be blessed with a higher and new civilization, that thing must come to pass which our president now demands, the immediate withdrawal of Spanish authority and forces. If there is to be a new civilization then there must be the establishment of both the new rule and the new ruler. It is right and enough for one man, our president, to dictate what shall be done; it was wise and thoughtful to choose a commission to order how the thing dictated shall be done.

"Let us thank God that so many of our brave boys are soon to return to the peaceful walks of life. Let us not look in the graves of those who shall not return, nor upon the blood-stained field, for the answer of why these loved ones have been sacrificed. But let us look calmly up into the face of God, who has promised in his own good time to reveal the meaning of all these things to us."

COMMODORE PHILLIP.

First Presbyterian Endeavorers Remember the Commander of the Texas.

At a meeting of the Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church last night the following letter was adopted:

"Commodore Phillip, battleship Texas.

"DEAR SIR:—The Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church of East Liverpool, Ohio, desire to extend to you in this humble way its high appreciation and commendation of the very thoughtful and most worthy Christian example which you taught the young men of your command and the young people of the entire country when you admonished the brave boys who had fought so valiantly in defense of liberty and humanity, 'Not to cheer, the poor fellows are dying,' also after the conflict when aboard your vessel you said: 'I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God, the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty.

"It is our earnest desire and prayer that these, together with the many other examples of trust in God, may lead us all to walk nearer to Him who rules, not only in the time of war, but in the time of peace.

"May God bless you very richly in the discharge of every duty."

The letter will be signed when it is sent to the commodore this evening by Prof. R. E. Rayman, as president of the society, F. H. Croxall and Harry Yates.

ANOTHER HEAVY ONE.

Mayor Bough Had a Pair of Old Offenders to Think About Today.

Fern Hennon, a New Castle woman, who has been living in a room in the Davidson block, and Joseph Watson, a married man with a family, were placed under arrest early yesterday morning and taken to jail.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the officers went in the Davidson block to look after some other matters. They entered several rooms, the doors of which were unlocked, and as all were dark the officers struck some matches. In one of the rooms they found Watson and the woman. They lit a lamp, and before awakening them began to investigate for other matters that might be useful in the case. Officer McMillan then tried to arouse Watson, and Whan the woman. She was the first to awake, and remarked, "Joe, how did you get in there?"

By this time Watson was awake and told Officer McMillan that he had just one request to make, and that was that they be allowed to walk to jail.

This morning Watson was given a hearing and fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60, and committed to the workhouse until fine and costs are paid or security furnished.

This is the second fine of $25 that Watson has been compelled to pay since last Tuesday morning.

The woman was given a severe lecture, and was allowed until tonight to get out of town. Before she left the mayor's office she was told that should she ever come back she would be arrested and sent to the workhouse.

—W. R. Dutton, of the Salineville Banner, spent Saturday in the city.

Bendheim's Clearance Sale

has, as usual, created a sensation among

Shoe Buyers and Shoe Sellers.

OUR Determination to dispose of all Summer Shoes and all Odds and Ends has sent prices to such a low point that it is next to impossible to convey to you through cold type the immensity of the bargains waiting for you--waiting for somebody.

Just think of Girls' Shoes selling

For 75c a Pair

that have been $1.50 and $2 and Childrens' Shoes selling

For 75c a Pair

that have been selling for $1.50 and $1.25. Women's tan shoes selling

For $1.98 and $2.48

that have been $3, $3.50 and $4, or Women's Oxford Ties selling

For 69 and 98c a pair

that have been selling in our store for from $2 to $3 a pair, and there are hundreds, yes thousands of others fully as good goods which it is impossible to mention here.

When you want shoes, try us. We can save you money.

DIAMOND, **BENDHEIM**

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills TRADE MARK

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist. East Liverpool.

WANTED--A girl for general housework; small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell, 230 Thompson avenue.

WANTED—Laborers at the West End Pottery company tomorrow morning.

COTTON IN PORTO RICO.

Both Soil and Climate Are Said to Be Well Adapted For Its Growth.

New England, having learned by southern competition that the trend of the cotton spinning industry is toward the cotton fields is anxious to apply her somewhat costly knowledge in the new territory to be thrown open by American arms, as is shown by a letter respecting the cotton growing capacity of Porto Rico received from a New England firm by the Philadelphia Commercial museum recently. In response the museum's bureau of information has set forth some facts which will be found to have a timely and special interest, especially to the textile world, and which deserve to be summarized for the general public as well.

It appears that Porto Rico is well adapted by soil and climate not only for the growing of cotton, but for the manufacture of cotton fabrics as well, though for the growth of the plant it will be necessary to engage native labor or to secure help from Cuba. Of the more than 1,000 streams upon the island 60 are navigable, and many of them could be utilized to furnish power, which is an important consideration, since all the coal used must be brought from the United States, and all the chief towns are connected by railway, though communication with the interior is only possible by ox teams.

Such, in brief, are the essential conditions attending the question of cotton growing on the island. Thus far the industry has not been tried there, but there would seem to be no reasons of an economic character why it should not thrive. But the question, after all, is not whether cotton making would pay in Porto Rico, but whether it would pay better than anything else in that region, and better than in the south. The only way to get a conclusive answer to the question would be by the test of actual experiment.—Philadelphia Record.

Where She Got Them.

"But," said the inquisitive bachelor after the baby had been carefully placed in his arms, "where does she get her blue eyes? Yours are dark and so are her papa's."

"Oh," the fond young mother explained, "she inherits them from my side of the family. My brother Will's wife has just such eyes exactly."—Cleveland Leader.

Why

Not Own Your Own Home?

We have some choice lots on Avondale street upon which we will build houses to suit the purchaser, and sold on easy terms.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

First National Bank Building.

The Pittsburg Grocery,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

H. SOHN

has started a first-class grocery and produce house, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he will handle all kinds of groceries at the lowest prices in the city.

Here Are a Few Prices.

Standard flour, per sack	55c
Armour's washing powder, 5c packages, two for	5c
Lenox soap, ten bars for	25c
Ginger snaps, lunch biscuits and oyster crackers, per lb	5c

Cor. Second and Washington.

Confidence In Dewey.

In the matter of holding the Philippines the American public is willing to leave the entire question to Admiral Dewey, who is admitted to be the best authority in the world on islands and how to get them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

People who think they are misunderstood often are really understood too well.—Chicago Record.

IS COMING HOME SOON

Lieutenant Anderson Not Dangerously Ill.

HIS FATHER IS IN NEW YORK

He Wired Cheering News to the Friends In This City Last Night—Something Concerning Company E and Its Whereabouts.

The cheering news has reached the city that Lieutenant Geo. O. Anderson is not seriously ill.

As stated in the NEWS REVIEW Saturday, his father, T. F. Anderson, went to New York, and as soon as possible he found how the sick men on board the Olivette were getting along.

The Olivette did not arrive at Montauk Point until yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Anderson soon learned that all the soldier passengers were getting along well. Last night at 9:30 the following message was received:

"George is all right. Will be home in a few days."

That is taken to mean that Mr. Anderson has seen his son, and as soon as a furlough can be procured he will be brought home to recuperate.

GONE TO BOSTON.

The Olivette With Lieutenant Anderson on Board Sailed Today.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a message was received from Mr. Anderson which said the Olivette with all on board had been ordered from Montauk Point to Boston. Mr. Anderson took the first train to that city, and will be there to receive his son when he is released from quarantine.

MAY NOT COME HOME.

It Is Possible the Eighth Will Do Duty In Cuba Soon.

The Eighth Ohio has arrived at Montauk Point, and, according to program, should be now in Camp Wikoff, but no positive information to that effect has reached the city. The NEWS REVIEW wired General Wheeler this morning, but to the hour of going to press no answer has been received.

Information has reached the city from high source in official circles at Washington that the Eighth will be kept at Camp Wikoff until the men have regained their usual health. After that it is not known now what disposition will be made of the regiment. It is hinted, however, that they may see more service, which probably means someone is thinking of sending them to Cuba with the army of occupation.

WORKING AGAIN.

Engineer McConnell Is Still Surveying.

Engineer McConnell and his four assistants, two of which are from this city, went to Industry this morning, and from there across the river, where they commenced the work of surveying the proposed extension of the Panhandle road from Congo.

Mr. McConnell, in speaking to a reporter about the work, said that it was possible his work would be commenced next week, but when work on the road would be started no one can tell.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Will Meet This Evening to Talk About Streets.

The finance committee of council will meet this evening for the purpose of making arrangements to repair the streets.

The best method of doing the work will be discussed, and it is probable the contract will be let in order that the arcades may be torn down as soon as possible.

New Mill In a Month.

Work on the new flint mill in East End is progressing rapidly, but it will be two or three weeks before it is completed, owing to the fact that the necessary machinery cannot be secured before that time.

The electric light plant is being put in today.

To Complete Arrangements.

At the meeting of the Grand Army to be held Friday evening all arrangements will be made for attending the encampment at Cincinnati.

Adjutant Lloyd has secured a list of the people who will attend, and it is expected at least 125 persons will make the trip.

Side Swiped the Train.

As the noon train was pulling out of the station at Bayard it was side-swiped by a coal train. One car was derailed and damaged.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THAT COMMISSION

Will Be Given Captain Palmer as Soon as Governor Hastings Hears From Colonel Hawkins.

Prof. O. S. Reed has returned from Harrisburg, where he went with resolutions from General Lyon Post asking that a commission be granted Captain Palmer.

Governor Hastings heard the argument of the reverend gentleman, and then said that had he known what he knew then Captain Palmer would have been commissioned before the regiment left Pennsylvania. As it was, he had promised the colonel of every regiment that he would issue no commissions without their consent. He advised Professor Reed to send the action of the post at once to Colonel Hawkins, and immediately on receipt of the recommendation he would sign the commission giving the captain the good place he deserves.

Professor Reed acted upon the governor's advice at once, sending all the details and information to Colonel Hawkins.

LISBON IS ILL.

Thirty-Five Cases of Typhoid Fever at the County Seat.

LISBON, Aug. 22.—[Special]—Some alarm is being felt here because of the great number of typhoid fever cases in town. An estimate made by a prominent physician places the number at 35. While almost all the patients have been very ill there have been to this time no deaths.

The corner stone of the new African M. E. church, of this place, was laid yesterday, Rev. M. L. Kell, of Sewickley, having charge of the exercises. The collection netted $70. The church will be completed in four weeks. The congregation numbers about 80.

Council has decided to enforce the law compelling all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 55 to work two days each year on the streets.

About the Court House.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—[Special]—The bar list for the next term of court contains 348 civil and 22 criminal cases.

Geo. C. Potter has sold to James Huffman lot 3,220, Liverpool, for $390. Thomas Creighton to Dora Zook, lot 2,024, $1,325.

Adolph Fritz has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Sarah E. Fritz, of Liverpool.

A petition was filed today by Lida A. Griggs asking the court to set aside the deed of Henry Snyder to outlot, Lisbon, to Joseph Hum, on the ground that it was not given for a sufficient consideration and in fraud of creditors. Saturday in Justice Riddle's court, Snyder confessed judgment in favor of Mrs. Griggs for $295. There being no property found to satisfy the judgment, the plaintiff wants the deed set aside and the property sold to pay her claim.

Acquainted With Oaths.

Mr. Justice Lawrance of England is an ardent golfer. He tells how he had recently a case before him in which he felt it necessary to ask one of the witnesses, a boy, the usual question, whether he was acquainted with the nature of an oath. The ingenious youth calmly replied: "Of course I am. Ain't I a caddie?"

Private Haden Ill.

Word was received by the Red Cross society in this city of the illness of Henry Haden a member of Company E. His parents were acquainted with the fact by a mere chance, and it is probable his father will visit him when he learns the company has landed at Camp Wikoff.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

PAID FIFTY AND COSTS

Mrs. Hayden Settled With Mayor Bough Today.

HER SALOON WAS WIDE OPEN

When Officer Grim Stepped In Yesterday Morning, and Invited the Owner to Report at City Hall—It Was Arranged Without a Trial.

Mayor Bough this morning had more business to attend to than he has had for any morning in a month. The cases were from common drunks with a small fine to cases where large fines were imposed. No one was sent to the works, but there are some who came near going, and if arrested again they will surely be given a railroad ride at the expense of the city.

Officer Grim entered the saloon of Mrs. Hayden in Fourth street yesterday. Two men who had been there a moment before escaped.

For almost a month officers have been keeping a watch on the place, but not until Sunday was their work rewarded.

This morning Charles A. Hayden called at city hall to plead to the charge but the mayor was not satisfied with him and sent for Mrs. Hayden. She came down and said she owned the business and also the property, and then pleaded guilty to the charge. She was fined $50 and costs, amounting to $54.60. They money was sent to the mayor by a small boy at noon.

John Burns was arrested by Officers Woods and Bryan shortly before noon today and taken to jail in the patrol. He was charged with being drunk, and will be given a hearing this evening.

Tim Strain, who has been arrested numerous times, was again gathered in last evening by Chief Johnson. There was no charge against him, and if he is willing arrangements will be made to send him to the infirmary.

Charles Hekin, of Wellsville, came to town Saturday and proceeded to celebrate the naval parade in New York harbor, and, consequently, he suffered arrest. He was taken to jail in the patrol at the instance of Officer Whan, and this morning was fined $7.60, which he paid.

Old Mr. Elwell called at city hall to have the city give him some lumber to build a walk near his home, which fronted on an alley. He was told to see the chairman of the street committee.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. J. Dunn, who has been spending the summer at the campground has returned to New York.

—George David left Saturday for a visit with friends in Wheeling.

—Edward Helling, of Elwood City, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Pusey, of Fourth street.

—Walter A. Clark left Saturday for Pittsburg, where he will remain for several weeks visiting friends.

—Ed Holtzman, of Chicago, a former resident of this place is the guest of George Brunt, of Fifth street.

—Jack Harris left on the noon train for Pittsburg after spending several days in the city visiting friends.

—Frank Hayden is spending a few weeks in Ford City.

—Miss Ida Wallace, of Indiana, Pa., is the guest of Miss Anna Myers, Fifth street.

—Miss Lottie Lowry and Miss Nellie Lowry, of Salem, are the guests of Misses Nina and Annie Lee.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Simmers and daughter, Miss Margaret, spent Sunday in Canton.

—Miss Elizabeth Hall returned yesterday from a visit with friends in Fairview.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gass and son, Donald, returned to the city last evening on the Virginia. They spent a week on the river.

—Miss Pauline Crook left today for a visit with friends in Carrollton.

—Hon. David Boyce returned Saturday night from Chautauqua.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Erlanger, of Fifth street, at noon today left for Baltimore and other Eastern points. They will be gone several weeks.

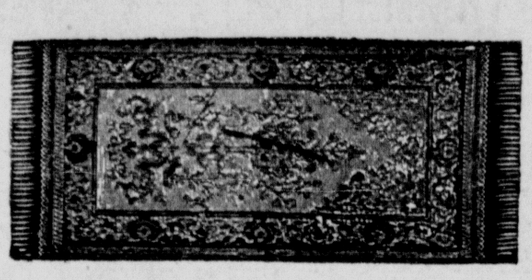
Mother Goose Up to Date.

Jack, Jack, the piper's son,
Stole a wheel and away he spun.
A policeman stopped his evil ways,
A police court judge said, "Sixty days!"
—Vim.

Cause For Shame.

Perry Patettic—I been on the road fer years, but I've never done anything to be ashamed of.

Wallace—I should think you would be ashamed of never doing anything.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



THE RUGS

We offered at special sale last week were well received, and there still being a few remaining we will continue the sale this week as long as they last.

In addition to the all-wool

Smyrnas 72x36 at $3.10.
60x30 at 2.10.
and 54x26 at 1.75.

We have a lot of

60x30 Specials at $1.50.

Rugs save the carpet and these prices save you money.

The next Special will be a

Picture Sale

which will begin Friday morning of this week.

We will have hundreds on sale. Photo-Gravures--Etchings--Paintings--Engravings, Every conceivable subject is represented, but as pictures are difficult of description we'll not attempt it, but instead invite you to the exhibition.

The Sale Prices will be but a fraction of their real value so this will be a grand opportunity to renew and enlarge your art collection.

OUR CREDIT SYSTEM

is a great boon to many people who want to live comfortably but can't afto spend all the money required at once. For a payment down and for a little each pay we will furnish your home and you can enjoy life.

Try it now.

THE S. G. HARD CO

THE BIG STORE

CASH OR CREDIT.

ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

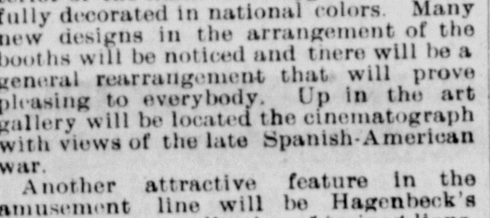
There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.



First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

A Point In Domestic Economy.

A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful **Game Plaques** free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th. Good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d. for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!
—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver ..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport..... "	6 50	....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry ..... "	7 00	....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	....	5 55	12 f11	f8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville ..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop "	7 46	....		12 50	
Yellow Creek ..... "	7 52	....		12 f55	
Hammondsville "	8 01			f1 03	
Irondale ..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville ..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40	4 33	Flag stop.	2 30	
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville .....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer ..... "	†8 03	†3 23	†7 09	†6 09	....
Empire ..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville ..... "	†8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto ..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	†8 28	†3 43	†7 30	6 37	....
Steubenville ... {ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville ... {lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc ..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland ..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	†9 19	†4 35	8 20	7 37	12 †21
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 35	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport ..... "	9 40	4 50	8 45	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 55	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340	336		338	360	48
	AM	AM		PM	PM	PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00		†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport ..... "	4 53	9 09		4 54	1 10	2 58
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15		5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville ..... "	†5 10	....		5 12	....	†3 17
Portland ..... "	5 15	9 28		5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33		5 24	....	3 30
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41		5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc ..... "	5 35	9 48		5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... {ar.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville... {lv.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	4 00
Costonia..... "	†6 00	10 †12		....	....	†4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17		6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 †19		....	....	†4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27		6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	†6 20	10 †31		....	....	4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37		6 33	....	4 44
Wellsville Shop "	6 31	10 42		6 38	....	4 50
Wellsville .....ar.	6 35	10 50		6 41	2 45	4 56
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42				3 05	
Wellsville Shop "	7 46				....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52				....	
Hammondsville "	8 01				....	
Irondale ..... "	8 06				3 22	
Salineville..... "	8 25				3 38	
Bayard ..... "	9 09				4 10	
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40				4 33	
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05				4 38	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40				5 06	
Hudson..... "	11 02				5 25	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10				6 25	
Wellsville .....lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		....	3 38	†4 20
Industry ..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport ..... "	7 34	11 40		....	3 53	†4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester ..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM		PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

†Daily Except Sunday.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

•Daily. |Meals.

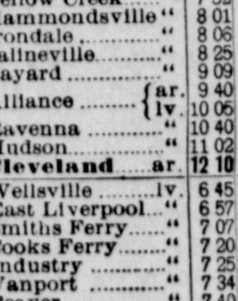
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

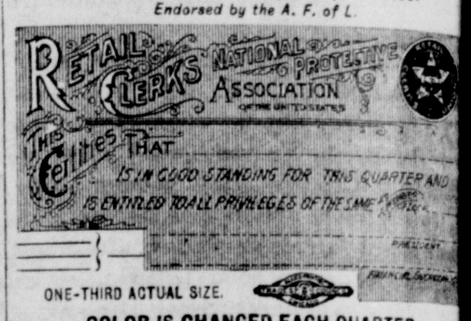
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

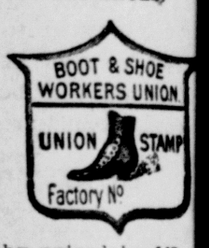


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on bright colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes the label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

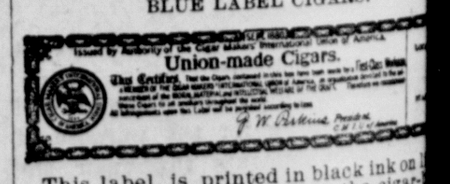
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

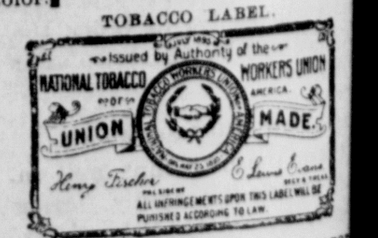
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the frame that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

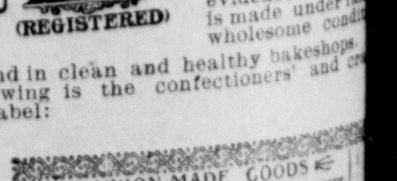
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, can be found on all plug tobacco and cut wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. The following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



MR. SULLY TO RESIGN

He Will Leave the City In a Few Weeks.

HAS NO REASON TO GIVE

Nor Does He Know Whether He Will Remain In Association Work, but He Has Decided to Sever His Connection With the Local Branch at Once.

George Sully, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will in the very near future tender his resignation to the directors. Mr. Sully will give no reason for his action.

Mr. Sully came here some time ago, and has successfully conducted the work of the association, paying particular attention to the religious portion. He has been, apparently, at peace with the authorities in control, and no one suspected that he intended to resign.

When pressed for a reason by the NEWS REVIEW he simply said: "In justice to the welfare of my family I cannot remain here." He refused to explain the answer or enter into details, but steadily affirmed that he had taken the position and proposed to maintain it. Mr. Sully has not yet decided on a time when he will leave the city, but he said he would not be connected with the association after Sept. 15. He has not yet decided whether he will remain in the work, but it is probable he will, although, he stated, he had no plans whatever beyond the date when he will sever his connection with the Liverpool branch.

J. E. ANDERSON PROMOTED.

He Was Also Given a Handsome Emblem by the Daughters of America.

John E. Anderson has returned from Washington, where he attended the eighth annual convention of the Daughters of America.

There were 20 states represented at the council, and the reports showed a large increase in membership. Mr. Anderson was advanced to the office of past associate national councillor, and was presented with a handsome solid gold emblem of the order in recognition of his services while occupying the chair of associate national councillor. The next convention will be held at Bridgeport, Conn.

ONLY A FAIR CROP.

Farmers Are Not Rejoicing Over Their Wheat.

"The statement has been made that farms in this vicinity this year produced 35 bushels of wheat to the acre." said a well-known farmer to the NEWS REVIEW Saturday evening, "but the record is too high. From what I know 25 bushels to the acre is a very fair average for the farms throughout this section this year. Wheat is only a fair crop."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The City Will Have It Some Time Next Week.

The city treasury will within the next 10 days be considerably enriched.

The balance of the June taxes amounting to about $20,000 is due today, but will not arrive before next week. The treasury is almost empty, and several of the funds have been overdrawn, but the amount when apportioned will put them all in fairly good condition.

On the River.

Coal operators do not seem to be taking advantage of the present rise in the river. There is considerable coal stored at Pittsburg harbor. It is claimed that it is being held on account of a fear of a strike in the river mines. The river is slowly falling, the stage of water at the wharf registers 12.6 feet.

The following tows went down yesterday: Raymond Horner, Tornado, Rescue, Bell McGowan and Little Dick.

The river Saturday night registered 17 feet, the highest mark reached in this pool.

The Avalon, Virginia and Kanawha got up on good time yesterday and all had good trips.

The former boats are down this evening and the Kanawha tomorrow night.

Attending a Convention.

Mrs. Hannah Purton left this morning for Jamestown, N. Y., where she will attend the annual convention of the Daughters of St. George. She was appointed a delegate from the lodge in this city.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

THREE FACTORS IN CUBA

Spaniards and Cubans In Their Relations to America.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Increasing Friendliness of the Conquered People to the United States—Chagrin of the Disappointed Insurgent Allies. Many Farsighted Cubans Regard Annexation as Desirable and Inevitable.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Santiago, writing under the date of July 22 about the three factors in Cuba, says:

So great has been the change of feeling in Santiago that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the insurgents has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview a little over a week ago between General Garcia and the two generals—Castillo on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander in chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years' war; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the stars and stripes floated. No property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the 30 head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect, in another it is farreaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba now the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' war and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Reprisals in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civic affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities. Many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is finally declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time at least.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many farsighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents in the flush of success will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation as the result of their suffering and fighting is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood in the Union. Many men are outspoken. They have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that flour brought here from the United States must pay a duty of $4.30 for a sack of 200 pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independence could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Proctor and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self government. Undoubtedly the prejudice among army officers here against the insurgents on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closed has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!
—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

Slightly Misinterpreted.

Colonel Cortijo, who spent some time as a Spanish prisoner at McPherson barracks, is not very familiar with English. This will explain his statement that when he passed through Macon he heard the people say, "Hail to Spain."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. DAYLIGHT SPECIAL

To Cincinnati For the National Encampment.

Arrangments have been made to take G. A. R. veterans and friends to the national encampment at Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines in quick time. For their accommodation a daylight special will be run Monday, Sept. 5. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers, their families and friends who may wish to enjoy the trip to the Thirty-second National Encampment on the daylight special to join the party at any of the stations given in the following table, which includes the round trip rate and time of train:

				Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling	Leave	6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg	"	6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville	"	6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc	"	7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz	"	5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett	"	7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio	"	7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston	"	8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	"	8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville	"	8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	"	8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire	Leave	4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport	"	4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	"	5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool	Leave	5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville	"	5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto	"	6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia	Leave	6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover	"	6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

ARE AFTER THE MAYOR

Ladies Want the Curfew Law Enforced.

MASS MEETING FOR TONIGHT

It Will Be Held at the First M. E. Church and All Persons Who Are Interested In the Welfare of the City Are Invited to Be Present and Take Part.

The Woman's Good Citizenship league, an organization which did all in its power to elect Mayor Bough, have called a mass meeting to be held at the First Methodist church tonight for the purpose of devising means to have the curfew law enforced.

The law was frequently mentioned during the campaign and the ladies expected to see Mayor Bough enforce it to the letter. When the weeks passed, and nothing was done a committee of ladies called on him, and urged the enforcement of the ordinance. The mayor explained that he did not like to imprison children with bums and drunks as he would have to do since the city only had one jail. An effort was then being made to have council build another department. The ladies retired expecting the plan would soon be carried out, but when it was not they called again, this time last week.

Mayor Bough will be present at the meeting this evening, and make an address. All citizens are invited, and it is believed the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted.

MARLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

Columbiana's Notorious Prisoner Personally Asked Pardon.

Governor Bushnell went to the penitentary last Saturday, and while walking about met Ira Marlatt. Of the meeting a press dispatch says:

"Governor Bushnell spoke to the former 'prison demon,' who said in his stuttering way, 'Governor, when are you either going to pardon me out of here or give me a communication of sentence?' Ira informed the party that he had been anxiously awaiting a favorable answer in his case for some time."

The dispatch does not give what the governor had to say in reply.

CITY WORK.

Pennsylvania Avenue Force Removed to Lisbon Road.

The work of laying sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue has been discontinued until council ascertains whether the parties who laid their pavements several years ago can be made to pay for relaying them.

The force of men who have been at work were transferred to Lisbon road, and the grading of that street was commenced this morning.

STILL AT IT.

Mercer Doing Well In His New Position.

Saturday afternoon Winnie Mercer played short in two games for the Washington team and assisted very materially in defeating Pittsburg in both contests, having two hits and one sacrifice, and accepting nine chances without an error.

The Eclipse club defeated the Southsides Saturday afternoon in a well played game, by a score of 16 to 7.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Charles Bonsall Made a Speech In the Diamond.

Charles Bonsall, socialist candidate for auditor, opened the county campaign in the Diamond Saturday evening. He spoke for an hour, and at one time his crowd numbered perhaps 300.

Bonsall's remarks were in the line of reform in everything, and some of his arguments amused the audience greatly.

Deserting Spring Grove.

Benjamin Harker and family, Samuel Stevenson and family today moved from the camp ground, and George Croxall and family will move tomorrow.

Several families will remain at the ground for at least another month.

Mr. M'Millan Is Ill.

Robert McMillan, father of Ex-Fireman McMillan, is seriously ill at his home in West Market street suffering with consumption. He is unable to sit up in his bed.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

A BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW.

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition This Year—Fine Musical Program.

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, Oct. 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

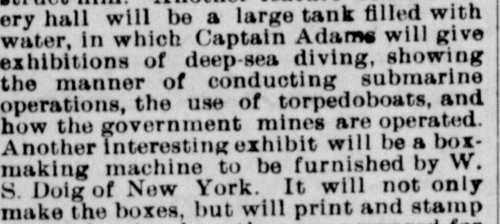
There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laflin-Rand Powder company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery, and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedoboats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

But the Winner Lost.



First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye.—Ally Sloper.

Self Preservation.

"That man," remarked one Spanish soldier, "hasn't the respect of anybody in his regiment."

"Is he lacking in bravery?"

"I should say so. He is so much afraid of being hit by a bullet that he insists on getting as near the target as possible when our gunners are practicing."—Washington Star.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes; the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past 75 before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Gets There Early.

A great deal has been said as to the slowness of the turtle's movements, but all we can say is he generally arrives in time for soup.—Harlem Life.

A Point In Domestic Economy.

A married man never realizes what he's missing unless he counts the change in his pocket night and morning.—Chicago News.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful **Game Plaques** free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.--October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

The Fellers at Home.

Us fellers at home air a-doin our share
To'rds helpin the gover'ment out.
We ain't sendin shells fer to screech in the air,
But, laws, we can cheer an can shout!
There ain't nary one bearin bodily pain
Er sleepin in mud, mighty damp,
But a feller feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!

Us fellers at home haven't typhoid an sich,
But our tongues hev a coat sorter brown
From lickin a cross between honey an pitch,
Yet we do it with nary a frown,
Fer the boys at the front air a-raisin ole Cain
An a-doublin up dons with a cramp,
An a feller he feels like he's helpin lick Spain
When he's lickin a revenue stamp!
—New York Truth.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	†8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville ..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville "	8 01			†1 03	
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22		†1 06	
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance..... ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer..... "	†8 03	†3 23	†7 09	†6 09	.....
Empire..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville..... "	†8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	†8 28	†3 43	†7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	†9 19	†4 35	†8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 PM		338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport..... "	4 53	9 09		4 54	1 10	2 58
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15		5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville..... "	†5 10	.....		5 12	.....	†3 17
Portland..... "	5 15	9 28		5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33		5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41		5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc..... "	5 35	9 48		5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	4 00
Costonia..... "	†6 00	†10 12		.....	.....	†4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17		6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	†10 19		.....	.....	†4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27		6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	†6 20	†10 31		.....	.....	4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37		6 33	.....	4 44
Wellsville Shop.. "	6 31	10 42		6 38	.....	4 50
Wellsville .....ar.	6 35	10 50		6 41	2 45	4 56
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 42		Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.		3 05	•Daily. |Meals.
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46				.....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52				.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01				.....	
Irondale..... "	8 06				3 22	
Salineville..... "	8 25				3 38	
Bayard..... "	9 09				4 10	
Alliance..... ar.	9 40				4 33	
Alliance..... lv.	10 05				4 38	
Ravenna..... "	10 40				5 06	
Hudson..... "	11 02				5 25	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10				6 25	3 42
						AM
Wellsville ..... lv.	6 45	10 57	†Daily Except Sunday.	6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		.....	†3 38	†4 20
Industry..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport..... "	7 34	11 40		.....	3 53	†4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM		PM	PM	AM

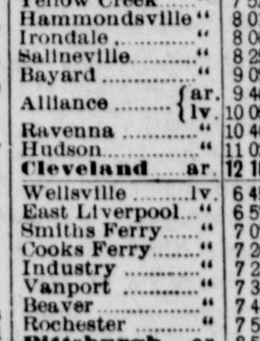
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at **Bayard** for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

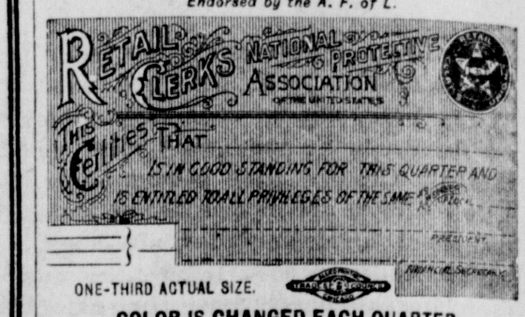
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

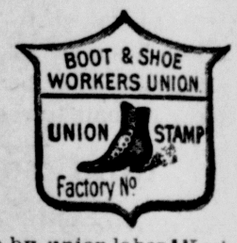


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

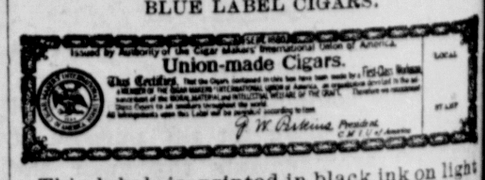
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

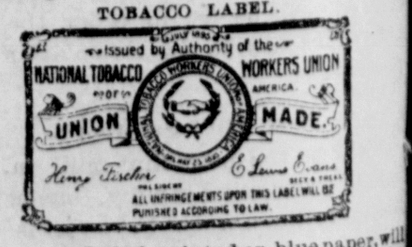
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

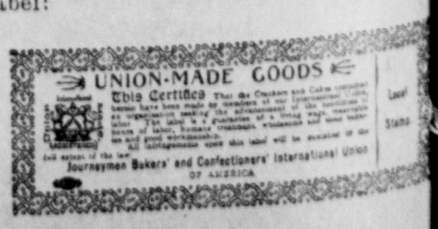
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union made bread. It is also evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and crackers' Label:



MR. SULLY TO RESIGN

He Will Leave the City In a Few Weeks.

HAS NO REASON TO GIVE

Nor Does He Know Whether He Will Remain In Association Work, but He Has Decided to Sever His Connection With the Local Branch at Once.

George Sully, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will in the very near future tender his resignation to the directors. Mr. Sully will give no reason for his action.

Mr. Sully came here some time ago, and has successfully conducted the work of the association, paying particular attention to the religious portion. He has been, apparently, at peace with the authorities in control, and no one suspected that he intended to resign.

When pressed for a reason by the NEWS REVIEW he simply said: "In justice to the welfare of my family I cannot remain here." He refused to explain the answer or enter into details, but steadily affirmed that he had taken the position and proposed to maintain it. Mr. Sully has not yet decided on a time when he will leave the city, but he said he would not be connected with the association after Sept. 15. He has not yet decided whether he will remain in the work, but it is probable he will, although, he stated, he had no plans whatever beyond the date when he will sever his connection with the Liverpool branch.

J. E. ANDERSON PROMOTED.

He Was Also Given a Handsome Emblem by the Daughters of America.

John E. Anderson has returned from Washington, where he attended the eighth annual convention of the Daughters of America.

There were 20 states represented at the council, and the reports showed a large increase in membership. Mr. Anderson was advanced to the office of past associate national councillor, and was presented with a handsome solid gold emblem of the order in recognition of his services while occupying the chair of associate national councillor. The next convention will be held at Bridgeport, Conn.

ONLY A FAIR CROP.

Farmers Are Not Rejoicing Over Their Wheat.

"The statement has been made that farms in this vicinity this year produced 35 bushels of wheat to the acre." said a well-known farmer to the NEWS REVIEW Saturday evening, "but the record is too high. From what I know 25 bushels to the acre is a very fair average for the farms throughout this section this year. Wheat is only a fair crop."

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The City Will Have It Some Time Next Week.

The city treasury will within the next 10 days be considerably enriched.

The balance of the June taxes amounting to about $20,000 is due today, but will not arrive before next week. The treasury is almost empty, and several of the funds have been overdrawn, but the amount when apportioned will put them all in fairly good condition.

On the River.

Coal operators do not seem to be taking advantage of the present rise in the river. There is considerable coal stored in Pittsburg harbor. It is claimed that it is being held on account of a fear of a strike in the river mines. The river is slowly falling, the stage of water at the wharf registers 12.6 feet.

The following tows went down yesterday: Raymond Horner, Tornado, Rescue, Bell McGowan and Little Dick.

The river Saturday night registered 17 feet, the highest mark reached in this rise.

The Avalon, Virginia and Kanawha got up on good time yesterday and all had good trips.

The former boats are down this evening and the Kanawha tomorrow night.

Attending a Convention.

Mrs. Hannah Purton left this morning for Jamestown, N. Y,, where she will attend the annual convention of the Daughters of St. George. She was appointed a delegate from the lodge in this city.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

THREE FACTORS IN CUBA

Spaniards and Cubans In Their Relations to America.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE DEALT WITH.

Increasing Friendliness of the Conquered People to the United States—Chagrin of the Disappointed Insurgent Allies. Many Farsighted Cubans Regard Annexation as Desirable and Inevitable.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Santiago, writing under the date of July 22 about the three factors in Cuba, says:

So great has been the change of feeling in Santiago that it almost seems as if the Spaniards and not the Cubans had been the allies of the United States in the recent campaign around this city. While the utmost friendliness has marked the relations with the conquered army, the sentiment against the insurgents has, to say the least, not abated. Several acts have tended to widen the breach that followed the interview a little over a week ago between General Garcia and the two generals—Castillo on one side and General Shafter on the other. At that time the American commander in chief made it clear that in pursuance of the humane motives with which the United States had entered on the war, the people of Santiago should be fully protected in life and property. The Cuban idea had apparently been that the capture of the city was merely an incident in the Three Years' war; that the insurgents had taken it and should hold it, and that they should exercise military jurisdiction over the inhabitants and their goods.

General Shafter was brusque in disabusing the minds of his callers of all such ideas. He told them that Santiago was to be safeguarded just as any other city over which the stars and stripes floated. No property was to be taken, and, furthermore, the 30 head of cattle seized from refugees by Cubans had to be returned; if that was impossible, their equivalent had to be rendered. The insurgent generals departed in no pleased frame of mind and refused to take any part in the ceremonies attending the surrender. It is true that the prejudice against the Cubans in the army here is due chiefly to a belief that they were utterly useless for any purpose except to draw rations. But the administrative differences, of course, rest on other considerations. Garcia has taken his army westward, but individual acts of oppression by Cubans continue. Complaints reach the governor's palace of depredations by them, such as the taking of goods and even the open seizure of a horse.

Of course the Americans will permit nothing of the kind. Every effort will be made to punish such offenders, and their detection is certain to heap fuel on the flames of Cuban discontent. On the other hand, the treatment of the Spaniards has been such as to win their increased gratitude. Considerable liberty is allowed to the officers, although the troops are kept in camp outside the city. Food has been supplied in sufficient quantities, and care has been taken to avoid wounding their sensibilities in every way.

Then, too, the firmness in repressing all forms of lawlessness in the city has won the admiration of Spanish adherents, especially as it has been directed largely against the Cubans. Of course the disgust of the Cubans with their allies has not escaped the observation of intelligent Spaniards. Nor is it strange that the Spaniards' delight at it is unbounded. This putting their old time enemies in the background has warmed them more and more toward the United States authorities, and the fraternizing is remarkable when it is remembered how few are the days since the two armies were exchanging shrapnel and rifle bullets. A curious evidence and outcome of this friendshi were given a day or two ago, wh news was received of an encounter miles from here between some Spaniards and Cubans, in which the former were victors. About every American who heard of this expressed his satisfaction and took occasion to tell how low was his opinion of the Cubans as soldiers.

All this is local and momentary in one aspect, in another it is farreaching as affecting the relations between the United States and Cuba now the war is ended. The occupation of further territory on the island by United States troops will doubtless lead to similar complications. Certainly the Cubans have learned war in a bitter school. For long decades the score of Spanish wrongs has been mounting up. Both the Ten Years' war and that which began in 1895 were marked by pillage, cruelty and murder on the part of the Spaniards. Reprisals in kind were inevitable, especially as the Cuban nature is not radically different from that of the parent race. The insurgents have many grievous instances of barbarity for which they think reparation is due them.

That they should wish to help themselves to the goods of their enemies in Santiago is not to be wondered at. Similar circumstances will bring similar demands. Under present conditions the immediate outcome of all such desires for pillaging will be simple. The strong hand of the United States will prevent anything of the kind. Yet this will be a source of ill feeling between the allies which cannot fail to be a factor in the problem of a permanent government for the island. Of course no absolute conclusions about the entire island should be drawn from the experiences in a part of a single province. In so large a land as Cuba, with its agricultural, commercial and geographical differences, it is not safe to depend too much on so partial a view as can be had here. In a measure, however, the occurrences in Santiago must furnish a basis for studying the entire situation.

It may be taken for granted that with Spain eliminated, the present Cuban military leaders will occupy corresponding influence in civic affairs. Such reward for their services will be inevitable. Yet their very prominence will add difficulties to the dealings of the United States with the new republic. They are most familiar with Spanish atrocities. Many have suffered from it in their own families, and they will find it hard to treat with any consideration the inhabitants who held aloof from their cause or gave active support to the other side. Something of what was intended in Santiago will be planned in Havana and Matanzas. It will hardly be possible for the Cuban nature to forget at once the rancor engendered by years of oppression and warfare. Stern measures against those who did not lend a hand to the insurgent cause in its hour of need are certain to be attempted.

Of course the United States will in the occupation of other Cuban cities pursue exactly the policy that it has in Santiago. In a war begun for humane reasons certainly no looting of property will be permitted. Following this line, guarantees will be required that when peace is finally declared Spanish sympathizers will be permitted to enjoy the undisturbed pursuit of their callings and the possession of their goods. That the newly constituted authorities will make due promises is likely enough. That these will in every case be kept is less probable. Some form of military protectorate seems inevitable for a time at least.

The subject of annexation to the United States crops up continually in conversation with the more intelligent classes in Santiago. Even many farsighted Cubans regard it as desirable and inevitable. Naturally the military heroes of the insurgents in the flush of success will want nothing of the kind. They will wish to reap some reward for their labors, and the desire to see Cuba a nation as the result of their suffering and fighting is only natural. But the commercial classes here seem to favor statehood in the Union. Many men are outspoken. They have had unpleasant experiences with the Spanish soldiery. Wealthy merchants raised a large loan to give the garrison its overdue pay. Nearly all the money stuck to the fingers of the officers. A few nights before the end of the siege warehouses and shops were looted by soldiers. Spanish maladministration is familiar here, but the business interests fear that under an independent republic they will suffer even more.

The course of General Shafter in preserving order has greatly increased the feeling in favor of annexation. The city is as safe as it ever was or safer. Municipal authority has been continued in the old hands notwithstanding Cuban protest. What seems like pursuing this principal to an illogical degree is the continuance of the old Spanish tariff, so that flour brought here from the United States must pay a duty of $4.30 for a sack of 200 pounds. However, this is only temporary, but the effort to disturb previous conditions as little as possible has raised feelings of the greatest friendliness to the United States. In case of a plebiscite annexation is certain to have its most influential adherents in the business men who regard the great republic as more likely to give a stable government than independence could assure.

This is written from the point of view of an observer here. Senator Proctor and other eminent authorities have every confidence in the ability of the Cubans for self government. Undoubtedly the prejudice among army officers here against the insurgents on account of their lack of usefulness in the campaign now closed has led to some exaggerated notions about the nature of Cubans in general. But it is impossible not to see that the Cuban question, or rather questions, will be troublesome in the politics of the United States for a long time to come. There is already a beginning of the difficulties here. Unpleasant feelings between the allies are in themselves no great matter, but they will widen any breach that may appear over specific differences. An acute stage will easily be reached.

What is the greatest consolation is the success of President McKinley's efforts to delay recognition of the Cuban republic. Had the contrary policy prevailed General Shafter might have been embarrassed by the demand that the municipal government of Santiago be turned over to the insurgents, had their existence as a nation been acknowledged by congress. As it was, any disagreement between the allies was the misfortune of General Garcia. The American commander simply disregarded him. A similar course will prevent many complications, but this cannot go on indefinitely.

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Inspected What?

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Those Bells of Peace.

Those bells of peace! Those bells of peace!
Winds gave their melody increase,
And hearts that sank that April day
Arose again like birds at play.

Those April bells spoke but of wrath,
Of dragons in fair freedom's path,
And heralded the passing by
Of boys in blue to do or die.

A wild alarm, those April bells
That ghostlike yet in memory dwells,
Or ever stalks with bended head,
Lamenting the heroic dead.

For blood has flowed and spirits brave
Have left their casements to the grave;
While homes untouched have trembled, dumb
With dread of news that next might come.

And so, as August bells ring out,
Each stroke is joy's own merry shout,
And smiles come, chasing dread away,
Inviting thoughts to holiday.

Oh, bells of peace! Oh, bells of peace!
Ring, ring! For Cuba finds release,
And to the islands of the sea
In strength comes glorious liberty!

Oh, flags the blue clad legions bore,
Float in the breezes evermore!
And may your music never cease,
Sweet bells of peace, sweet bells of peace!
—Columbus Dispatch.

Philippine Taxes.

Before you grumble about your taxes just reflect how much worse off the natives of the Philippines are. In the Philippine islands all males over 21 years of age must pay a poll tax that equals about $20 of our money and the women must pay $15. A man must pay a license to sell cocoanuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs half a sovereign is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theaters unless $10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused. No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return. No wonder also that the last 60 years have developed 17 rebellions in the Philippines.—Lewiston Journal.

Slightly Misinterpreted.

Colonel Cortijo, who spent some time as a Spanish prisoner at McPherson barracks, is not very familiar with English. This will explain his statement that when he passed through Macon he heard the people say, "Hail to Spain."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. DAYLIGHT SPECIAL

To Cincinnati For the National Encampment.

Arrangments have been made to take G. A. R. veterans and friends to the national encampment at Cincinnati over the Pennsylvania lines in quick time. For their accommodation a daylight special will be run Monday, Sept. 5. A cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers, their families and friends who may wish to enjoy the trip to the Thirty-second National Encampment on the daylight special to join the party at any of the stations given in the following table, which includes the round trip rate and time of train:

			Central time.
$5.30	from	Wheeling	Leave 6:00 a m
5.30	"	Wellsburg	" 6:30 a m
5.10	"	Steubenville	" 6:57 a m
5.10	"	Mingo Junc	" 7:05 a m
5.10	"	Cadiz	" 5:25 a m
4.85	"	Jewett	" 7:48 a m
4.75	"	Scio	" 7:56 a m
4.60	"	Bowerston	" 8:05 a m
4.40	"	Dennison	" 8:25 a m
4.40	"	Uhrichsville	" 8:28 a m
3.90	"	N. Comerst'n	" 8:55 a m
$5.10	from	Bellaire	Leave 4:45 a m
5.10	"	Bridgeport	" 4:53 a m
5.10	"	M'tin's Ferry	" 5:01 a m
$5.50	from	E. Liverpool	Leave 5:45 a m
5.50	"	Wellsville	" 5:55 a m
5.30	"	Toronto	" 6:30 a m
$4.30	from	Philadelphia	Leave 6:10 a m
4.30	"	Canal Dover	" 6:20 a m

Arrive Cincinnati 3:00 p. m. same day without changing cars.

Excursion tickets to Cincinnati for the national encampment will also be sold at the above rates for all regular trains Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tickets will be good returning until Sept. 13, with privilege to extend return limit to Oct. 2 inclusive. For particular information please apply to Pennsylvania lines ticket agent at any of the stations given above, or address J. K. Dillon, department passenger agent, 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, Pittsburg. *

King's Daughters will hold a picnic and lawn fete at Riverside park Tuesday evening, Aug. 23. Admission 10 cents Come and spend a pleasant afternoon and evening. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

A private party will be held this evening at Columbian park.

Deputy Sheriff Supplee and wife are in the city visiting friends.

Constable Miller has been sworn in as special officer at Hollow Rock.

The new jigger shop at the Laughlin pottery will be completed Wednesday.

New sidewalks are being laid today in front of the Ferguson block in the Diamond.

The work of remodeling the Little block in the Diamond will be commenced in the morning.

Miss Georgia Ikirt has returned to the city from Chautauqua where she has been for several weeks.

Frank Holroyd, of Steubenville, spent yesterday in the city. He is a prominent railroad man of that place.

The well drilled on the Russell farm by the Alum Cliff Gas company came in Saturday night with a good pressure of gas.

The Free Methodists held an interesting meeting in East Market street Saturday evening. Several converts were received.

A number of wheelmen from this place, rode to Steubenville yesterday and returned to Liverpool on the Virginia at 6 o'clock last night.

James McMillan, who had his arm broken sometime ago by falling over a culvert in Bradshaw avenue, is slowly improving, and is able to be out again.

The campmeeting services at Hollow Rock yesterday were attended by over 4,000 people, and nearly every buggy in city was engaged. The roads are in a very poor condition.

The following persons are spending a few weeks at Niagara Falls: Fred Dresler, Doctor Taylor, John Wade and William Adams, Jr. They left Saturday afternoon.

Edwin A. Herindes, of Davenport, Iowa, and B. Herindes, of Racine, Wis., are in town. They are buyers for western firms and their orders were by no means small.

Edward Kelly, who has been confined to the Allegheny general hospital for five months with hip trouble, is not improving, and but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The street force are today working in the suburbs of the city filling holes and making gutters. Many of the city hill streets would disgrace country roads and an effort will be made to repair them as soon as possible.

Miss Mary Brookes, who has been off duty for almost four months, returned to work in the telegraph office this morning. Harry Yates, who has had charge of the office during her absence, will go to the Wellsville office.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning for several months, is not improving, and this afternoon it was necessary to amputate the thumb on his left hand and a finger on his right hand, in order to prolong his life.

A young man named Staley, while riding his bicycle in East Market street Saturday, night ran into a small boy whose mother was with the Salvation Army. The boy received several small scratches but otherwise was not injured.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg passenger station at Smith's Ferry is being extensively improved. The road carpenters have been working there for several days. The most important work being done is the placing of a new roof on the building.

Thomas Lloyd returned home Saturday from Jefferson county where he attended the funeral of Peter Clinton, his brother-in-law. Deceased was 60 years old, and dropped dead Friday. He was suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

SEVENTH GREAT POWER.

Rumor That the United States Will Be So Proclaimed by European Conference.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—It is rumored in diplomatic circles that at the coming conference of the six leading European powers the United States will be recognized and proclaimed as the seventh world power.

In commenting upon the resnlt of the American-Spanish war the National Zeitung says that Cuba will undoubtedly soon be made a part of the United States, but that the increase of the pauper element in the south will not be hailed with delight by the Yankees. It declares that the United States has paid a big price for its victory; that America did not need to become one of the leading powers of the world, it being that long before the war, as was demonstrated on several occasions. There were numerous bloodless conflicts with England, always victorious for America.

Another instance of the national importance of the United States, it says, was shown by the occupation of Hawaii, despite the presumptions of Japan. An American influence asserted itself in no uncertain tone in the conflicts of of the far east.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

District Meetings Tomorrow Afternoon, Preceding Convention Wednesday. Silverites Likely to Control.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 22.—The Democratic state convention will be held here this week with the usual district meetings tomorrow afternoon, the committee meetings tomorrow night and the convention proper on Wednesday. The conventions in the counties that were concluded Saturday indicate that the free silver men will control the convention, although the more conservative element has reorganized the state committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler and other counties have their seats contested and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressmen Sorg, ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling and others, while the friends of John R. McLean, who managed the last state campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the state committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is radically for free silver and for the renomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the state department as candidate for secretary of state are William Bail of Licking, Lake Jones of Wayne, H. C. De Rau of Sandusky and Thaddeus Cromley of Pickaway county.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

Bad Condition of Spanish Prisoners as Seen When Boarding the Transports at Santiago.

[Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9.—Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transports we have hired to take them home. Down on the docks, in a narrow strip of shade from a warehouse, some 200 Spanish soldiers waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much talked of Spanish hospital ship Alicante.

The men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked, weak and thin.

"We are the well men who have brought the sick into town on litters," they explained.

Down on the wharf, being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie, were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Faces that looked like death heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin, protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them three American hardtack.

Others had food hidden under their coat coverings. Their weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of the stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick, weak, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into town all day long.

Ten American ambulances have been detailed to help carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected tents on the dock, where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them.

"It was not a camp out there," said a Spanish officer; "it was a graveyard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. Hospital? It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty men were dying every day, and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been nearer hell than anything in the war. There are 9,000 out there yet. Only 1,000 came in today, but they won't last long. Dysentary, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

Hospital Ship Olivette Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The hospital ship Olivette, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Camp Wikoff upon orders from Washington, arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., yesterday. Captain John A. Boab, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died Aug. 19 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. James A. Perry, Company A, First Illinois volunteers, died Aug. 20 of remittent malarial fever and dysentery.

STRANGE WARFARE.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS FIGHT IN THEIR TRENCHES.

Lines Extended to Within a Short Distance of the Spanish Forts Outside Manila—A Bamboo Barricade—Dons Will Not Venture Out to Attack the Natives.

Ex-Minister John Barrett, special correspondent of the New York Journal at Manila, writing under the date of July 6, describes the Philippine insurgents' method of fighting in their trenches near Malate as follows:

The insurgents make war in such an original and interesting way that a visit to the front of their lines is well worth the time and trouble as well as the slight danger incurred. At this writing I am only 250 yards from the Spanish trenches, behind which 1,000 men are stationed, armed with the best Mauser rifles. "Ping" just went a bullet through the foliage of the overhanging bamboos. "Ping, ping, ping" go three more in succession, one striking the limb of a white gum tree about three feet over our heads.

These shots made us realize the danger of exposing ourselves to the Spanish sharpshooters, and yet showed that if we kept behind the earthworks we were comparatively safe. As we approached the advanced line of the insurgents a young boy, passing along the road which we were about to take, was shot through the hand with a Mauser bullet, which had nearly spent its force, but made a wicked wound and, lodged against a bone of the fingers.

Some one suggested that the Spaniards had seen us from the walls of the fort and were getting our range, so without further argument we hurried up the road to the next and last barricade. This stretch of highway, the main one leading out of Manila, is really dangerous for passersby.

When we came up to the last barricade, we found in a bunch of thick bamboos a bastion erected by the insurgents for the use of big guns in bombarding the fort. From the hidden top of this, about eight feet above the level of the ground, we could plainly make out the Spanish trenches directly in front of us, with rifle barrels barely projecting above the earth and occasionally a hat in outline as a man moved from one spot to another. Behind this about 100 yards was the old stone fort and magazine, from the embrasured top of which a few cannon protruded.

The trenches ran at right angles to the road along which we had come and across an open field to a grove of bamboos, and then across another spread of meadow land to a fringe of trees on the shore of the bay, finally ending on the beach, where a big barricade of canoes filled with sand made an adequate protection.

Although warned by the general, Mariana Noriel, and his lieutenant colonel, Juan Cailles, who had kindly accompanied us up to the last danger point, that we would surely be fired upon by the Spaniards if we crossed the open fields without wading in the trenches half filled with the water of recent heavy rains, we braved the supposed danger and reached the fringe of woods on the bay side without apparently being seen.

Before we left we made a careful survey with our glasses of the Spanish lines and forts, so that we could report in full to Admiral Dewey and General Anderson what we had seen. Up to this time no naval or military officer of the United States has made this trip, and hence we are able to make the first reliable report.

To my mind it would seem that the best and only thing for the Spaniards to do as a matter of warfare would be to send a party of 200 men around on the flank and, surprising the insurgents, gather them in as prisoners or shoot them in their tracks. As this letter will in all probability not reach America and be published until the fate of Manila is settled I am at liberty to discuss these points. On the other hand, the rebels fight so bravely when attacked that the Spaniards are afraid to fight them, except on the defensive. These men we meet in the trenches are mild in appearance, polite in manners and gentle in movements, but I understand skillful wielders of the bolo or native knife at close quarters and not bad marksmen with rifles when trained.

When I questioned General Noriel about methods of fighting, he said that he instructed his men not to waste their ammunition and fire only when they could do some damage.

THE LADRONES.

For governor of the Ladrones: Some good Ohio man who has no objection to going away from home and staying in at night.—Washington Post.

The only American on the Ladrones was made governor. In this case the office undoubtedly had to seek the man.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It is a hard task to keep an accurate tally on American territory in these days. For instance, two or three days ago we were not aware that the Ladrone islands belonged to Uncle Sam. But they did, and they do.—San Francisco Examiner.

Way Ahead.

The Chicago girl who is to marry General Merritt rather thinks herself several laps ahead of the St. Louis girl who kissed Lieutenant Hobson.—Washington Post.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Transferring of the Second Corps to Middletown Expected to Begin Today.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 22.—The movement of the Second division of the Second army corps, to which the Sixth Pennsylvania is attached, is expected to begin today from Thoroughfare Gap. This is intended to be followed by the movement of the First division, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiments, from Camp Alger. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been ordered to the new camp and a battalion of the Sixteenth has been here since Tuesday. These troops will be moved at the rate of a division a day, and by the close of the week General Graham expects to have over 6,000 Pennsylvania soldiers in his command.

A small sized riot occurred between some of the troops last night at High Spire, and a detail was sent from camp to quell the disturbance. Thirty-eight rioters were arrested and 40 men without passes.

MORE TRANSPORTS SAILED.

Soldiers Enroute For Manila Via Honolulu—Merriam on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with General Merriam and staff and also 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila via Honolulu yesterday. The Scandia, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days.

It is understood that General Merriam carries with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which post is now attached to the department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

Brigadier General King is in charge of the troops on the Arizona.

REPORTED FIVE KILLED.

General Merritt Furnished List of Killed and Seriously Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Several important dispatches from General Merritt at Manila were received by the war department Saturday. In one he acknowledged receiving notification that the peace protocol had been signed; in another he briefly mentions the American losses in the storming of Manila, and in still another he reveals the terms under which the city capitulated. The first dispatch said:

"Cablegram of the 12th, directing that military operations be suspended, received on the afternoon of the 16th. Spanish commander notified. I acknowledge receipt of cablegram, same date, containing proclamation of the president."

In speaking of the American casualties, General Merritt says in another message:

"In assault on Manila, Aug. 13, General Anderson commanded division: General MacArthur, First brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: Killed—First Sergeant Holmes, Astor battery; Sergeant Cremins, Astor Battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Thollen, Twenty-third infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. Wounded—Captain Seaback, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men."

Likely Formally Annexed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Honolulu via steamer Glenfarg, which arrived Saturday, dated Aug. 11, state the formal ratification of annexation was to take place Aug. 12 and the American flag to be raised. The populace objected to a simply official ceremony, and other features were added.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Callahan and Chance; Dunn and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 7,000.

Second game—Chicago, 2 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors; Brooklyn, 0 runs, 0 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Thornton and Donahue; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, McDonald and O'day. Attendance, 10,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 0.
Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	69	35	.663	Pittsburg	52	52	.500
Cincinnati	67	40	.626	Phila	48	52	.480
Baltimore	62	38	.620	Wash	34	69	.378
Cleveland	61	42	.592	Brooklyn	38	68	.376
New York	59	44	.576	Louisville	39	66	.371
Chicago	58	49	.542	St Louis	30	77	.280

Games Scheduled For Today.

St. Louis at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Boston, Brooklyn at Chicago, Cleveland at New York, Louisville at Philadelphia and Pittsburg at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Toledo—Toledo, 3 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 0 runs, 4 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Ewing and Arthur; Guese and Zinram.

Second game—Toledo, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Ferguson and Arthur; Hayes and Barkley.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 15 runs, 18 hits and 2 errors; Springfield, 7 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Herbert and Cote; Dolan and Graffius.

At Dayton—Dayton, 5 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Lattimer and Rosebrough; Martin and Schreeongost.

Second game—Dayton, 4 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 13 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Donahue and Rosebrough; Miller and Schreeongost.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening; probably followed by showers on the lakes tonight; light southerly winds.

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Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck--strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

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